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No. 120

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29 January 1981

## CHINA REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 120

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## I. GENERAL INFORMATION

## 'RENMIN RIBAO' COMMENTATOR ON PRODUCTION RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

HK191441 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Dec 80 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Let the Masses Be the Masters, Perfect the Production Responsibility System"]

[Text] In the areas around Jiangsu and Zhejiang, in the northeast and in the suburbs of some big cities, some communes and brigades have achieved a relatively high production level, have developed comparatively advanced commune and brigade enterprises and a diversified economy, and have mechanized agriculture on a very large scale. To meet the needs of the development of production, some of these communes and brigades have, in recent years, practiced the contract system and calculated rewards according to output, with the production brigade as the basic unit. They have achieved good economic results. The Lujiawan production brigade of Deqing County in Zhejiang, on which we report today, is an example.

There are two basic prerequisites for successfully implementing the production responsibility system in agriculture. The first is following the objective law that production relations should be in accordance with the development of productivity, proceeding from the actual level of productivity and suiting measures to local conditions. The second is respecting the democratic rights of commune members and the decisionmaking power of production brigades. China has a vast territory, a backward economy and uneven development. Moreover, agricultural production is different from industrial production. The former primarily depends on manual operations, its labor force is scattered, its production cycle is longer than that of industrial production, and it is restricted by natural conditions in many aspects. This requires the management of agricultural production to be more adaptable and flexible and proceed from the actual conditions of various localities. We should allow the coexistence of various forms of management, various labor organizations and various reward systems. In dealing with the main agricultural and sideline productions, the Lujiawan brigade has practiced the contract system and has calculated rewards according to output rather than fixing output quotas on a household basis. It has developed production rapidly. This is because its management methods and its reward systems are basically in line with its present level of productivity.

What should be done to make the form of responsibility system tally with reality and with the benefits and wishes of the masses? The practice of the Lujiawan brigade shows that we should develop democracy, consult the masses, respect the democratic rights of the masses and the decisionmaking power of the brigades while

we are establishing and perfecting the responsibility system. While readjusting the responsibility system last year, the Lujiawan brigade organized its cadres and commune members to hold a lively and democratic discussion, made a realistic study and analysis and came to a common conclusion. Such responsibility systems, set up on the basis of the development of democracy, are willingly implemented by the masses and have great vitality. The norms of responsibility system have a great bearing on the distribution of the fruits of labor and are closely related to the personal interests of the commune members. The commune members show the greatest concern about these forms and are best qualified to speak on them. Without their participation, this work will never be successful. For many years, one of the worst mistakes we have made in rural work is our failure to show due respect for the democratic rights of the commune members (they are the masters of the production brigades), to put their democratic rights in an appropriate position and to consistently and strictly implement the principles of voluntary participation and mutual benefit. We have only been employing compulsory political means and administrative methods rather than adopting such methods as persuasive education, democratic discussion, demonstration by typical examples and economic guidance to enhance the peasants' socialist consciousness and to guide them onto the road of collectivization. Up to now, some comrades still have not done away with their bad style and methods of work. They have attempted to strengthen and perfect the production responsibility system by following the "pattern set" by the higher authorities and their own feelings instead of going deep into reality to conduct investigation and study, holding democratic discussions with the commune members on an equal basis and finding the forms suitable for their own localities, communes and brigades. Without making an analysis they often reject differences of opinion raised by the masses. This workstyle will certainly throw their work into a passive state.

To guide the peasants in getting rid of poverty and backwardness, we should by all means follow the road of socialist collectivization to achieve collective prosperity. However, we should not forget that while developing production and getting rid of poverty, we should depend on the consciousness, enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of the millions of peasants. When the party wants to carry out a plan or a policy, it should proceed from this basic viewpoint, respect the demands and wishes of the peasants, take into consideration the economic benefits of the peasants and allow them to discuss and implement the policies or plans that have a great bearing on their personal interests. Let us take a look at the cadres and commune members of the Lujiawan commune. They have presented the facts and reasoned things out. Have their opinions not been reasonable and appropriate, in keeping with reality and of a high level? Some comrades never allow the masses to hold democratic discussions. They never respect the masses' opinions. This situation should be rapidly changed.

To improve the management of communes and brigades, we must further implement the principle of distribution according to work and strengthen and perfect the production responsibility system. This is also a central task of consolidating the production economy and developing agricultural production. Practices that run counter to the wishes of the masses, enforce one specific form and reject all other forms are erroneous and are doomed to failure. We must persist in party leadership as well as respect the decisionmaking power of communes and brigades. We must develop local policy, be good at providing guidance and make a success of this job.

CSO: 4007

# GREATER DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RUBBER FARMS URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 3,  
24 Mar 80 p 22

[Article: Hot Work Department, Production Bureau, State Farm Bureau: "Give Full Attention to Technical Management To Hasten Development of Natural Rubber Production"]

[Excerpts] During the 45 years between the introduction of natural rubber into China in 1904 and the time of the establishment of new China, the natural rubber area amounted to only somewhat more than 30,000 mu, and annual output of dry rubber amounted to less than 300 tons. Following liberation, beginning in 1952, rubber-farming areas were set up one after another in the provinces of Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan, and Fujian for large-scale development of the rubber industry. Under the leadership of CCP committees at each echelon, during the past 28 years the broad masses of employees and scientists and technicians in rubber-farming areas have adhered to a policy of maintaining their independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands, and of using self-reliance to hack their way through difficulties and build enterprises through arduous effort, triumphing over all sorts of difficulties and natural disasters to bring about a gradual development and maturation of our country's natural rubber industry. As of 1979, the area planted to rubber throughout the country, inclusive of that in communes, totaled 5.9 million mu, and a cumulative total of 820,000 tons of dry rubber were produced for the state. Currently, China ranks fourth among the world's rubber-producing countries in the area planted to rubber, and sixth in quantity of output. It has, moreover, produced some examples of high yields at advanced world levels, has summarized rubber-planting techniques and experiences characteristic of China, and has bred some superior rubber varieties suited to the growing conditions in China, laying down a solid foundation for achieving further increases in natural rubber production and for hastening the building of rubber production bases. It must be realized, however, that in comparison with advanced producing countries, the growth of rubber production in China has not been fast; much has been grown but little kept; the tapping rate is low; and output is low and quantity small. We are a long way from satisfying the needs of national economic construction, and we have not been able to free ourselves from a situation of great dependence on imports.

In conformity with the spirit of the "eight-character policy" for the readjustment of the national economy, rubber-growing areas must concentrate their main forces on building up existing rubber plantations and readjust any inappropriate proportional relationships in the buildup of production. They must operate in accordance with natural laws and economic laws, reform the management system, use economic techniques



to manage the economy, greatly increase the level of science and technology and the level of management, rapidly increase output, and improve quality. Within the 3-year period of adjustment or within a slightly longer period, rubber-growing regions should give full attention to the following work in the field of technical management measures.

The area of small rubber trees on rubber farms throughout the country currently amounts to more than half the total area. For the most part, they are high-output bud-grafting trees, which hold the greatest potential for future large-scale increases in output. But medium and small trees are growing extraordinarily slowly. According to a survey conducted in Guangdong, during 1978 the circumference of the trees grew by 3.6 centimeters. At this rate of growth, it will take 13 years before the trees will begin producing. Of the 2.5 million mu of medium and small trees throughout the country, those that have reached the limit of their tapping years, or have not yet reached the standard set for tapping to begin, cover 1 million mu and amount to 40 percent of the medium and small trees. For the past several years, the annual increase in the tapping of trees has been roughly equivalent to the number of trees lost through natural selection out. Unless this state of affairs changes, a situation in which no trees will be added will occur; then it not only will be difficult to increase output, but there will be the danger of a decline in output.

9432

CSO: 4007

EXPERIENCE OF RICH PRODUCTION BRIGADES RECOUNTED

Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 10,  
5 Oct 80 pp 25-28

[Article by Wan Hanzhi [3769 3211 0337]: "Experiences of a Group of Rich Production Brigades in Relying on the Collective To Become Rich"]

[Text] Editor's Note: After having read the three articles titled, "Experiences of a Group of Rich Production Brigades in Relying on the Collective To Become Rich," "Handaqi Brigade Average Per Capita Net Income Exceeds \$1000," and "Baxia Brigade Per Capita Distributions of Income Average 1055 Yuan," I was greatly inspired and much encouraged. The road to riches of these rich brigades provides experiences for the rapid prosperity of all rural communes and brigades. The spread of these experiences in a seeking for truth in facts will make the peasants realize the power of the collective economy, enhance their confidence in reliance on the collective economy to become rich, and quicken the pace in communes and brigades in all rural villages to become rich in the shortest possible time and to bring about the modernization of agriculture. CCP committees at every echelon should do everything possible to make a prominent issue of the spread of rich brigade experiences, and vigorously developing rich brigade activities.

In the carrying out of a series of programs and policies formulated by the party to hasten the development of agriculture, the Party Central Committee issued a call to permit some areas and some peasants to become prosperous first as a means of encouraging popular will, give impetus to progress in transforming China's rural villages from poor to rich, and hasten the modernization of agriculture. During the past 3 years and more, poor brigades have become markedly fewer among rural communes, and rich brigades have rapidly increased. Calculations by the basic accounting units in people's communes of the average per capita distribution of income to commune members shows that in 1976, poor brigades in which per capita income was less than 50 yuan amounted to 42.8 percent of all brigades, and of these, the poorest brigades with per capita income of less than 40 yuan amounted to 24.2 percent of the total number of brigades. Rich brigades with per capita incomes of more than 150 yuan were only isolated examples, too few in



number to be counted as a proportion of the total. In 1979, poor brigades with per capita incomes of less than 50 yuan declined to 27.3 percent of the total, and of these, the poorest brigades with per capita incomes of less than 40 yuan declined to 8.2 percent of the total. Rich brigades with per capita incomes of more than 150 yuan came to number more than 350,000, amounting to 7.6 percent of the total number of brigades.

Even more heartening was the appearance nationwide of 1,622 "standout" brigades in which average per capita distributions of income exceeded 300 yuan. These amounted to .0023 of the total. Of this total, 71 brigades had per capita incomes of more than 500 yuan. Highest was the Handaqi Brigade in Aihu County, Heilongjiang Province with 722 yuan. In the Baxiao Brigade in the fishing commune in Chongming County, Shanghai, per capita income distribution averaged 1,055 yuan with each laborer averaging distributions of 1,301 yuan.

These "standout" brigades are spread throughout 26 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions of the country in different types of regions. Those in suburban areas account for 57.7 percent; those in farming areas account for 26.1 percent; those in pasturelands account for 8.5 percent; those in fishing areas account for 5.8 percent, and those in forest areas account for 1.9 percent. Some were in suburban areas where economic conditions are good; some in the Great Northern Wilderness where the soil is fertile, and some were in the richly endowed lands of plenty south of the Yangtze River, but some were also in the loess highlands, in high and cold mountain areas, and on bleak and desolate islands. Though such "standout" brigades are currently extremely few in number, they are like a bright light illuminating the future for the vast rural villages.

The experiences of these rich brigades in becoming rich were abundant. In different areas, different types of brigades achieved a common richness by traveling different roads. But they all had some fundamental and common experiences, most important of which was a rather emancipated mentality, a quite profound criticism of the perniciousness of ultra-leftism, quite conscientious implementation of policies, and an ability to operate production and manage their economies in accordance with objective natural laws and economic laws. This present article provides a capsulized briefing on their common experiences in running production and managing their economies.

#### First: Businesslike Running of Production

The first characteristic of the running of production by these rich brigades was that they had already divorced themselves from the operating method of small but complete for self-sufficiency in favor of running truly socialized business enterprises. They operated within the framework of local natural conditions, for some of whom agriculture was dominant, for some of whom forestry was dominant, for some of whom livestock raising was dominant, for some of whom fishing was dominant, and for those in suburban areas for whom vegetables were dominant. They carried out production in accordance with the characteristics of the region, emphasizing a single industry but diversifying operations, as a result of which their commodity rates were fairly high. According to statistics from basic accounting units from people's communes nationwide for 1979, the portion of agricultural sideline products sold as commodities accounted for only 30.8 percent of total income, while the commodity rate of these wealthy brigades amounted to 50, 60, or even 70 or 80 percent.

The second characteristic of the operation of production by these rich brigades was that they had escaped from the narrow confines of a single crop economy to take the road of engaging in multiple agricultural, industrial, and commercial undertakings. Despite various impediments that communes and brigades still face in running businesses, multiple agricultural, industrial, and commercial undertakings have become a universal practice. Starting with local natural characteristics and economic conditions, they adapted general principles to local conditions, made the most of advantages, and exploited strengths while playing down weaknesses. In places with lots of land but few people, the advantages of lots of land were exploited by first carrying out mechanization to solve the problem of a labor shortage. Then, with the development of mechanization, they applied the labor force to the development of diversification to develop industrial sideline industries. In places where people were numerous but land scant, the advantages of having a large labor force were exploited. They both practiced intensive farming to obtain high yields, and opened new avenues for production to increase economic income. In places with numerous mountains and few fields, the advantages of numerous mountains were exploited in the vigorous development of mountain forest production, while at the same time wresting high output from the small number of fields to solve the problem of having food to eat. In suburban areas and industrial and mining areas, they used the characteristics of close relations between agriculture and industry and ease of transportation to go in big for the production of vegetables, livestock, and poultry, placing major emphasis on their transportation and on income for labor. In fishing brigades along the seacoast, not only was emphasis placed on income derived from fishing, but also on income from the operation of ocean water hatcheries, and, income from industrial sideline industries, etc. These avenues to riches are extraordinarily broad, and a very great untapped potential exists. Frequently, right after initial steps are taken, income multiplies.

The internal economic structure of these rich brigades underwent striking change. According to national statistics, income from agriculture amounted to 75 percent of the total income of basic accounting units in people's communes. Income from grain accounted for 76 percent of this agricultural income. Income from the forestry, cattle raising, and fishing industries accounted for 6.3 percent, and income from industrial sideline occupations amounted to 13.3 percent, while in these rich brigades, the ratio of income from diversification and industrial sideline industries to income from agriculture was 50-50 at minimum, and frequently 70 to 30 percent or 80 to 20 percent.

The third characteristic of operations by these rich brigades was that they did not run production in a predatory fashion, but were extremely attentive to capital construction and the improvement of the conditions of production. In agricultural areas, emphasis was placed on capital construction of water conservancy projects for farmlands and the leveling of the land; in pastoral areas, the emphasis was on capital construction of the grasslands; in forestry areas, the emphasis went to tending and reforestation; in the fishing industry, the building of fish hatchery bases was given emphasis. Not only did they use to the full the natural resources, they also diligently preserved natural resources and constantly improved natural conditions. Over a period of 10 years, the Moxiangtan cattle industry brigade in Haiyan County, Qinghai Province enclosed 56,000 mu of the range, planted more than 3400 mu of perennial forage grass, dug underground water catchments in 13 places,

and repaired 6 catchments. All of their cattle have pens and shelters. The Dachangtan forestry industry brigade in Lichang County, Guangdong Province, properly handled the relationship among planting, management, and timbering, creating 1500 mu of timber annually, tended 4400 mu, and made planned cutting of 5000 cubic meters of timber. The mountain reforestation rate amounted to 86.7 percent.

### The Second: Specialization in the Organization of Labor

Because the production of these rich brigades encompassed the development of agriculture, forestry, cattle raising, sideline industries and fisheries for multiple agricultural, industrial, and sideline industry operations with numerous items being produced, this led quite naturally to a specialized division of labor in the labor force. Generally speaking, in addition to several agricultural production teams, each brigade had four, five, or six specialized teams. In the case of the Liming Brigade in Keshan County, Heilongjiang Province, for example, of a labor force numbering 550 people, 103, or 18 percent, were in an agricultural team; 137, or 25 percent, were in an industrial team; 130, or 23.6 percent, were in a livestock team; and 59, or 10 percent, were in a horticultural team. In addition, there was a 15-man construction projects team, a 50-man scientific instruction and hygiene team, and a 48-man logistics team. In some brigades, production teams were further subdivided into grain, cotton, and seed field specialized teams. In some brigades, industrial teams were subdivided into various specialized teams such as for plants and mines. The specialized teams varied in size entirely according to production needs. Some production tasks required a single person, so a specialized job was set up; some production tasks were entrusted to a household with a specialized household being established. In Sichuan Province, such specialized divisions of labor are termed "four specializeds," i.e. specialized teams, specialized units, specialized households, and specialized workers.

Specialization in the organization of labor signifies development of rural productive forces, and symbolizes fundamental changes in the vestiges of the small-scale agricultural economy of self-sufficiency with a genuine consolidation of the socialist collective economy.

### The Third: Diverse Systems of Responsibility for Production

As a result of the proliferation of production tasks and the complexities of specialized division of labor in these rich brigades, the systems of responsibility for production had to be of numerous kinds. In production teams, workpoints were recorded against fixed quotas for the most part with no linkage to output. There were also some in which contracts for production were made with teams, and remuneration was linked to quantity of output. In some, the labor force was responsible for field care with rewards being given on the basis of assessed comparative performance. In cattle teams, forestry teams, industrial teams, and sideline occupation teams, all sorts of methods of several contracts and one reward, or several fixeds and one reward, collectively termed "contracts, fixeds, rewards" were instituted. Also used was the recording of workpoints on the basis of output or on the basis of output value. There was also a method for net income based on contracts for tendering of output to higher authorities, etc. Everything



was decided on actual requirements for production items with no "single solutions" applied to every situation indiscriminately. Within a single production team, multiple forms of systems of responsibility might be simultaneously in use. Fully able-bodied and semi-able-bodied males and females from a single commune member's family might be assigned to work at different production jobs, each of them bearing a different responsibility for production, and each of them earning his or her own workpoints. This system differed entirely from the practice of the small farm economy period of the past when each and every household was a production unit. Consequently, in such rich brigades, contracting with households for production or division of the fields for individual working of them has become a thing of the past.

#### Fourth: Fixed Labor Quotas and Standardization of Remuneration to Labor

People's commune labor quotas are a yardstick for figuring the remuneration to be paid commune labor, and figuring of the remuneration to be paid commune labor is the foundation for institution of to each according to labor performed. In brigades that produce only grain, labor quotas are fairly straightforward. Frequently it is production brigade cadres who state what the quotas are to be on the basis of their experience rather than on the basis of unified standards. Commune members frequently quarrel about this. In brigades that run multiple operations, when there is no unified labor quota or standards for remuneration for each trade, each profession, and work of different kinds, balance and good sense are difficult to maintain, and often the enthusiasm of some commune members is damaged. The experience of this group of rich brigades is to prescribe unified labor quotas for every item produced in agriculture, forestry, cattle raising, sideline occupations, and industry, figuring standards for remuneration and standards for awards, with an overall balance being instituted following full democratic discussion. On the basis of unified criteria for the implementation of contracts, fixed, and rewards for specialized teams, specialized units, specialized households, and specialized workers, some additionally sign contracts. Some brigades convert the unified standards into work points figured on output, or workpoints figured on output value. If so many jin of grain are tendered to higher authority, one workpoint is recorded, and if so many yuan are tendered to higher authority, a workpoint is recorded. The standards are uniform, sensible, and balanced; no one is taken advantage of, and no one sustains losses; all of the commune can work with vigor.

If one brigade has standard quotas, in order to check on the achievements of a commune or a county, unified standard quotas have to be formulated as well. Several tens of counties in the two provinces of Hubei and Liaoning have presently drawn up an outline of standard quotas for all the counties, which has been issued to every brigade for study. Every brigade may make revisions to it on the basis of its own actual circumstances. They say that this work has occupied a minority for the convenience of the majority; it has occupied the leaders to accommodate the grassroots cadres.

#### The Fifth: Systematization of Economic Accounting

This group of rich brigades shares a common characteristic. Their leading bodies are both politically minded and economically minded; they can make up an economic balance sheet. Some of them have been accountants. They give serious attention

to economic accounting, strive for economic results, and put out the least possible work and investment to recover the greatest possible economic benefits. They emphasize both increased production and conservation; they emphasize both broadening sources of income and reducing expenditures. They can take intricate fiscal matters, goods and materials, receipt and payment transactions and use all kinds of systems to handle them in a systematic way. Overall, they have a few score financial and material management systems, of which several of the main ones are briefly introduced here.

The first is establishment of quotas for expenditures in a system of expenditures for contracted work, which applies to all expenditures for chemical fertilizer, farm chemicals, water, electricity, seeds, animal fodder, fodder grass, the purchase of small farm tools, and the maintenance and repair of machinery and power equipment, for all of which there are expenditure quotas. At the same time that work contracts and contracts for production are made with specialized teams, specialized units, specialized households, and specialized workers, expenditures are also contracted. All who have conscientiously lived up to this system have seen exceptionally outstanding benefits in the saving of expenses.

The second is establishment of a system of analysis for economic activities, with an accounting showing income and expenditures being published monthly or quarterly, agitation of cadres and commune members to make comparative analyses, comparisons of planned figures, and comparisons with figures for the same period the previous year to learn that income for a certain category has declined and expenses for another category have increased, seeking out the reason and taking timely action to make amends. Such a system is frequently instituted in combination with a system of democratic money management to detect corruption, embezzlement, and misappropriation funds and take timely action.

The third is establishment of a system for periodic inventorying and depreciation of fixed assets and goods in storage, and a system for use, safekeeping, maintenance and repair, and implementation of a system of accounting for individual farm machines.

The fourth is establishment of a system of cost accounting for goods. This is a system that is indispensable to doing a good job in the management of enterprises in large-scale socialist agriculture. It is the major means for checking the economic benefits derived from investments of labor and of capital. Currently, the number of brigades practicing a system of cost accounting is still slight, and few among this group of rich brigades did so. Nevertheless, a system of accounting for consumption of materials has to be universally promoted. In this group of rich brigades, most leadership groups are quite strong, and their level of bookkeeping and accounting is quite high. They can do this if it is simply proposed.

In summary, the experiences of this group of rich brigades are extremely valuable, and merit study. It must be said, however, that their experiences are still not complete nor completely mature. There are still numerous production avenues that they have not opened, advantages they have not fully exploited, and potentials that they have not tapped. Commercial channels have not yet been opened. In economic management, in particular, the gap is great in the scientific management of comparable enterprises. Fiscal management remains a weak link, and economic work is done quite crudely. All these things require constant advances and improvements.

## RESEARCH ON SMALL FARM MACHINES, TOOLS STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Zhang Qinghe (1728 3237 3109), Chinese Agricultural Mechanization Institute: "Need To Give Serious Attention to Scientific Research on Small Farm Machines and Tools"]

[Text] The fundamental objective of agricultural mechanization is the development of productivity to serve an expansion in the growing wealth of the peasants. But it has to fit in with the economic situation in rural villages and follow the road of "mechanization bringing wealth and wealth bringing mechanization; the greater the mechanization, the greater the wealth, and the greater the wealth, the greater the mechanization." In agricultural mechanization itself, there must be a development process from the small to the large, from the native to the foreign, from a low level to a high level, and from the simple to the complex. Unless this is done, economic laws will be violated, and by having illusions of reaching the heights in a single step, matters will inevitably go contrary to wishes in a case of the more hurry the less speed.

The current reality is that generally speaking, the multiple kinds of large and medium size farm machinery being produced in final designs by farm machine plants are very high in price, are not part of a set of machines, are not affordable by the peasants, and are not easy to use. In consequence, the following abnormal situation has appeared: Large amounts of farm machinery pile up in warehouses and cannot be sold. (Between January and April this year, 29,000 large tractors were sold, a 12.2 percent decrease from the same period last year). At the same time, the peasants are unable to buy small, handy, and easy to use farm machines and tools commensurate with their economic strength. Why do peasants favor small farm machines and tools? In addition to the reasons of techniques, quality and price, the major reason is that they are suited to current production realities and meet the economic conditions in the broad masses of rural villages. The peasants can afford them and are able to use them.

Is not scientific research that emphasizes and builds up small farm machines and tools a trip into the past? No. It is to act on the basis of current realities in Chinese rural villages, and suited to the characteristics of large population, scant arable land, a poor foundation, and vastness. Of course, when we speak of an intensification of scientific research into small farm machines and tools, that certainly does not mean that we can relax scientific research on large and medium size farm machines and the popularization of their use. This also does not pose a conflict with the envisaged first steps toward mechanization in the three provinces of the northeast, in Nei Mongol, and in Xinjiang.



I feel the following several tasks have to be done.

1. Diligent investigation and study to understand just exactly what kinds of machines are required for agricultural production, which are important, and which are of lesser importance, which are urgently needed, and which can wait. China is a vast land where the situation differs from place to place and where needs vary. For example, on the Huanghesha Commune in Huhehaote City in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, the quantity of demand for hoes, sickles, and plowshares more than doubled over last year. In Yikezhao League, enough mountainland plows had been stocked for several years' use, but now they have become a hot item much in demand once again. Waterwheels, which have been out of production for numerous years, many communes and brigades seek to buy again. In Hanzhong Prefecture of Shaanxi Province, during the first quarter of this year, 9,780 wheelbarrows were sold, a 71 percent increase over last year. In short, a change has taken place in the scale of care in agricultural production as numerous places have promoted a system of responsibility for production and a newly changing situation has been created in the sales of farm machines. Each jurisdiction has to conduct thoroughgoing and systematic investigation and research into needs for small farm machines and tools.

2. Formulation of good plans. For a long period of time, a program of mostly medium size and small machines was a correct one as far as the overwhelming majority of farm machines was concerned. National authorities concerned are now in the process of formulating plans of all kinds for the present until 1990. For the list of small farm machines and tools to be given scientific research, there has to be investigation and study followed by selection of the most important ones for inclusion in scientific and technological developmental plans for farm machines. Each province, municipality and autonomous region should also formulate such a scientific research plan in order to insure the necessary manpower and material resources for it.

3. Need for a sensible division of labor. Scientific research work on small farm machines cannot be rushed into headlong. There has to be a sensible division of labor in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of labor. In principle, the items for each province and prefecture should be the responsibility of the farm machine institutes in each province and prefecture. But each province and prefecture has to have an approximate division of labor. Emphasis has to be given on the basis of the actual system existing in agricultural production locally. There has to be timely exchanges of accomplishments in scientific research. County farm machine institutes should mostly give attention to the work of promoting technology.

4. Need for better care. First is quality controls. Unless accomplishments in scientific research undergo rigorous technical assessment and approval, their large-scale production is not possible. There is a need to prevent manufacture in rough and slipshod ways. Second is setting up production properly. Farm machinery management units should promptly arrange for production of the fruits of research that are advanced in technology, reliable in use, are made at low cost, and are urgently needed by the peasants. Such arrangements should also be based on consumer demands with scientific research units signing contracts with production plans for direct production arrangements. In short, the fruits of scientific research should be translated with all possible speed directly into productive forces.



## STUDY ON UTILIZATION OF LINEN RESOURCES URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: Letter to the Editor from Wang Guanghua [3769 1684 5478]: "Need for Active Study of the Utilization of China's Flax Resources"]

[Text] At the recently convened meeting of the Ningxia Textile Engineering Society, the society's deputy director and concurrent director of the Yinchuan Linen Textile Plant, engineer Lu Zhuangfu [7120 2866 1381], pointed up the need for active study of the utilization of China's flax resources in order to expand the quantity exported, increase foreign exchange earnings, and accumulate more capital for construction of the four modernizations.

Lu Zhuangfu feels that the productive capacity of China's linen textile industry is ill adapted to the usable flax resources. Pertinent statistical data show that in addition to the flax grown in the northeast for use as fiber, the flax grown primarily for oil, or for a combination of oil and fiber is distributed throughout Northwest China in the provinces of Gansu, Ningxia, and Xinjiang, and in North China in northern Shanxi, northern Hebei, and Nei Mongol. The area sown annually amounts to 10 million mu, but the rate of utilization for fiber is only somewhat more than 10 percent. On the basis of the area sown to flax annually, the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region could produce at least 20,000 tons of flax fiber, while the actual amount processed for use is only one-tenth that. Of this amount, only about 15 percent of the flax fiber is annually consumed by ourselves; the remaining more than 80 percent is directly exported in the form of a raw material, which is a great loss economically.

He said that because linen fabrics permit passage of air, have good heat dissipation qualities, and have strong ability to absorb moisture, they feel cool when worn in summer. Blended fabrics used as outer garments or for adornment are also very nice looking. There has been great demand in international markets for a long time for linen fabrics. Truly fine linen commands a price more than double that of truly fine cotton. Internationally, linen fabrics finds use in decorations in some of the finest guesthouses. Therefore, active research in the production of linen for clothing and for decoration has a great future for development. The washed linen suiting recently test manufactured jointly by the Yinchuan Linen Fabric Plant and the Autonomous Region Institute of Light Industry was gayly colored, pleasing to the eye and in good taste, and very well received. Foreign trade departments have proposed exclusive selling rights for it. The Ministry of Textile Industries and authorities in the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region now have given extreme attention to this new product, and they have allocated special funds to organize its production.

Lu Zhuangfu pointed out that in order to make full use of flax resources, urgently needed now is attention by agricultural science research units to the breeding and extension to cultivation of new varieties of flax for use as sources of both oil and fiber. Currently there is a tendency toward sole pursuit of oil output with no regard for quantity of flax stalks or quality of fiber. This does not make economic sense and must be corrected. Within the textile industry there is need for intensification of research work on linen fabrics to enlarge the variety of designs and colors, increase the quantities exported, and earn greater amounts of foreign exchange. Additionally, a good job must be done in flax producing areas in the procurement and processing of flax stems so as to reduce the loss of flax resources.

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CSO: 4007

# COST MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES MUST BE USED ON STATE FARMS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 3,  
24 Mar 80 pp 5-6

[Article by the journal's special commentator: "Intensification of Cost Management Is a Major Link in the Economic Management of Farms"]

[Text] In implementing the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement, the problems of economic management that state farms will have to solve are numerous, and intensification of cost management is a major problem requiring urgent solution.

The cost of farm production is an important comprehensive indicator for judging every economic accomplishment on farms. The production process for diverse farm products is at the same time the process of expenditure of social labor. The cost of the means of production expended for each bit of production (including expenditures for the subjects of labor and the means of labor) and the remuneration paid to laborers are all reflected in production costs. The cost of producing farm products in terms of the level of science and technology, quantity and quality of products, productivity of labor, and expenses of various kinds can provide an accurate evaluation of economic effectiveness. For this reason, intensification of cost management is a major link in the management of farm economy.

The broad masses of cadres and the masses have played a major role and accumulated abundant experiences through many years of practice in lowering costs and turning losses into gains in the process of doing a good job of managing costs. During the rampage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," management of farm costs was practically destroyed. Great chaos appeared in the management of business enterprises, the cost of producing products rose greatly, profits greatly declined, and losses mounted and became a serious problem. These painful lessons have taught us that this major link in economic management, which is management of costs, must be grasped with extreme firmness, and the grip on it cannot be relaxed for a single minute.

After the smashing of the "gang of four" and the return to normal, state farms everywhere began to intensify economic management. But a look at the current situation shows that cost management is still an extremely weak link. A survey shows that within the jurisdiction of a single management bureau in Heilongjiang Province, where production conditions and production ingredients are virtually identical, a

great gap exists in production costs. The maximum cost of grain or beans averaged 39.77 yuan per mu, while the lowest cost was 18.9 yuan. The lowest cost for grain or beans was 0.097 yuan per jin; the maximum was 0.307 yuan. The difference between highest and lowest costs amounted to from twice to nine times. A recent survey of farms in which conditions are the same in the Bameng area of Nei Monggol showed the highest cost for production of grain and beans during 1979 was 79.1 yuan per mu and the lowest 33.6 yuan per mu--more than double the difference between highest and lowest. Looked at in terms of the cost of various farm products from farms in various places throughout the country, including grain, cotton, edible oils, rubber, meat, milk, etc., the difference between highest and lowest production cost was even greater from one farm to another and between one production unit and another on the same farm. Though various factors are involved, such as natural conditions, this keenly reflects both the very low level of our cost management and the great potential for lowering costs. It explains, at the same time, that intensification of cost management is a major problem urgently requiring solution in the management of farm economy.

The major task in the intensification of cost management for state farms is the promotion of the development of production, thereby increasing output, lowering costs, and deriving the optimum economic benefits. In order to meet these requirements, it is necessary to focus the use of expenditures for production on those items of production that directly increase output, and support the adoption of various technical measures that increase output, so that the quantity of farm products will increase and become vastly higher than the support given in production expenses, thus achieving the goal of lowering product costs. The practice of numerous farms has demonstrated that when cost management is in keeping with these requirements, fine economic results can be obtained. Otherwise, the anticipated results cannot be obtained or a penalty will have to be paid. In order to effect large increases in output, the Keshan Farm in Heilongjiang Province summarized numerous years of historical experiences and analyzed the economic results derived from each and every technique for increasing output. It then focused on revision of its farming methods and increased applications of fertilizer in an across-the-board increase in technical measures for increased output. Despite a rise in per unit costs for grain and beans, a great increase occurred in quantity of output, accompanied by a decline in the cost of products. To take 1978 as an example, costs climbed from the 22.33 yuan per mu of 1970 to 34.06 yuan, for a 52.5-percent increase. During this period, yields climbed from 202 jin per mu to 361 jin, a 78.7-percent increase. As a result, costs declined from 0.11 yuan per jin of grains and beans to 0.094 yuan, for a 14.5-percent decline. Commodity grain and profits handed over to the state increased 10 times over. In 1979, another great increase in output occurred with profits from grain and bean production amounting to more than 7.5 million yuan. This is the right road to travel for the intensification of cost management. However, unless economic results are taken into consideration, blind increases in technical measures sparing no expense will bring increases in income from production that are less than the increase in expenses. Gains will not compensate for losses. We have had too many bitter experiences with this kind of problem, and we should learn a lesson. In intensifying the management of costs, economic results derived from each and every technical measure must be strictly checked, the good ones selected, blind action overcome, and awareness increased, so that our actions will be in accordance with the laws of nature and economic laws.



If state farms are to lower costs drastically, they must focus on key areas and adopt effective measures. Payment of wages constitutes the greatest proportion of production costs, but quite a few problems currently exist in the management of farm labor. On some farms, as much as 20 or 30 percent of the total labor force is not involved in production, and in some other farms, more than one-third of total labor is involved in activities other than production. Some have not assigned any production tasks to the large quantity of surplus labor. All these things create vast waste. This is a major reason why the labor productivity rate on farms has declined while production costs have risen. In zeroing in on such problems, we must strengthen management over costs, give impetus to rapid improvements in the management of labor, do a really good job of having fixed assignments for a fixed amount of people, vigorously reduce the number of unproductive personnel, intensify the deployment and use of the labor force, and greatly increase the productivity rate of all personnel.

Along with the development of the modernization of agriculture will come a greater and greater reduction in expenditures for living labor and for embodied labor as a proportion of farm production costs. This will be particularly true as mechanized equipment and modernized facilities become more available. A difficult problem presently staring us in the face is how to make the greatest possible use of a relatively small amount of mechanized equipment so as to derive the greatest possible increase in production and increase in income, thereby conserving capital and lowering costs. This is of major significance when large amounts of capital are needed on all battlefronts in the march toward the four modernizations. In the process of cost management, we have to set norms for the rational allocation of various kinds of mechanical equipment, carefully calculating and strictly budgeting for each machine and each facility in order to realize its fullest potential. Allocation of farm machinery by the "853" Farm was done through this process of careful calculation and strict budgeting, with the result that it achieved greater than 80-percent mechanization of its farming industry. Figuring the original cost of mechanized farm equipment for the entire farm at only 20 yuan per mu, they derived increased output and profits year after year and accumulated large amounts of capital.

Actual occurrences at numerous farms attest to striking increases in management expenses for business enterprises, which is another major reason for cost increases. Generally speaking, moreover, the amount spent on management expenses in business enterprises has no direct bearing on increases in production. For some farm business enterprises, management expenses account for 20 to 30 percent of total production costs. These problems reflect a need for drastic action to bring about restructuring and reform in the economic management of farms. Therefore, in the management of costs, a decision must be made to pare management expenses in business enterprises. This will have a great effect on lowering farm production costs.

In every aspect of production on state farms, every economic activity is conducted by the broad masses. Consequently, intensification of cost management activities requires both a substantial increase in specialists and a wide-ranging arousal of the masses to bring about a combination of management by specialists and management by the masses. In line with this requirement, there must first of all be an arousal of the masses on every echelon to formulate realistic cost plans, while at the same time a grassroots-level mass economic accounting and mass economic activity analysis must be launched in which the initiative of the masses for cost management is aroused to bring about a great decline in the cost of producing farm products.

# SCHOOL FOR TRAINING OF STATE FARM CADRES REOPENS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 3,  
24 Mar p 6

[Article: "State Farm Bureau Cadre School Formally Opens"]

[Text] Following approval by the State Agricultural Commission, the State Farm Bureau Cadre School has resumed operation. The first state farm directors' class formally opened on 3 March at the Zhu County State Farm Bureau Cadre School in Hebei County. Gao Yang [7559 2254], the director of the State Farm Bureau and currently director of the cadre school, attended the ceremonies opening the school and gave a speech at the meeting in which he urged the students to study hard for the mechanization of state farms. Also attending the ceremonies opening the school were the deputy directors of the State Farm Bureau, Zhao Fan [6392 0416], Zhang Shengsan [1728 4164 0005], Yang Yan [2799 1484], Wang Fawu [3769 4099 2976], and Lu Qing [0712 3237], as well as the deputy director of the Ministry of Agriculture, Liu Peizhi [0491 1014 2784], the deputy head of Beijing Agriculture University, Hua Shan [5478 1472], and comrades in charge of units concerned from among local contingents of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The main job of the State Farm Bureau Cadre School is to train first-quality leadership cadres as heads of state farms in order to meet the needs of agricultural modernization. For the opening class, 140 first-quality cadres and directors of state farms from all over the country had been transferred to training for a 6-month period of study. During this 6-month period, in addition to the party's line, programs, and policies, study will be devoted to courses in business management of state farm enterprises and agricultural science and technology. During the training period, teachers from Beijing Agriculture University, Beijing Farm Machinery Institute, Beijing Chinese People's University, and Hebei Agriculture University will be invited to give lectures.

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## BRIEFS

TEA OUTPUT--Lujiang County reaped a good tea harvest in 1980. Total output reached more than 1.17 million jin, showing an increase of some 450,000 jin compared with the 1979 record. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 81]

GRAIN PROCUREMENT--By the end of December 1980, Luan Prefecture in Anhui Province had delivered to the state 945 million jin of grain and 27.3 million jin of edible oil. The delivery was either tax in kind paid or surplus farm produce sold to the state. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 81]

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Despite natural disasters, Laian County, Anhui, reaped a bumper harvest of grain. Grain output exceeded 400 million jin. The county also fulfilled the debt-clearing plan. Statistics of the county bank of agriculture showed that as of December 1980 the county's commune members had paid back loans totaling 1.88 million yuan, thus overfulfilling the debt-clearing plan by 70 percent 15 days ahead of schedule. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 81]

CSO: 4007



## REFERENCE PRICES FOR MAJOR PRODUCTS IN DAILY MARKET

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Wei Binlin [5898 3521 2651] and Liu Guoqi [0491 0948 2759]: "Daily Announcement of Reference Prices for Major Products"]

[Text] In order to achieve fair trade, since 10 October the Guangan Men Agricultural Byproduct Market in Xuanwu Ward has been announcing the reference prices of major products in the daily market according to seasonal changes and supply conditions. This practice has been favorably received by the masses of the people.

Recent reference prices for major products are as follows:

Products	Unit	Reference Prices (yuan)
husked rice	jin	0.42 - 0.47
millet	jin	0.35 - 0.40
red beans	jin	0.45 - 0.50
mung beans	jin	0.48 - 0.53
raw potatoes	jin	0.07 - 0.09
baked potatoes	jin	0.25
raw shelled peanuts	jin	1.00 - 1.10
cooked shelled peanuts	jin	1.25 - 1.35
melon seeds	jin	0.80 - 0.90
pears	per yuan	3 jin - 4 jin
apples	jin	0.25 - 0.35
haw	jin	0.50 - 0.60
green Chinese onions	jin	0.06 - 0.09
sweetbell redpepper	jin	0.22 - 0.28
spinach	jin	0.07 - 0.12
tomatoes	jin	0.40 or so
cucumbers	jin	0.40 or so
live hen	jin	1.00 - 1.20
live cock	jin	0.70 - 0.90
softshelled turtle	jin	2.00 - 2.80
carp	jin	1.20 - 1.40
crucian carp	jin	0.50 - 0.80
live crabs	jin	1.20 - 1.60

## BRIEFS

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**--The masses in Xiapu County, Fujian Province, raised 51,000 goats in 1980, increasing by 30 percent over 1979. The county has a total of 220,000 mu of grassland. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 12 Jan 81]

**LIVESTOCK INCREASE**--The masses in Guangze County, Fujian Province, raised a total of nearly 10,000 head of cattle last year. Each household in the county raised an average of three pigs last year, increasing by 10 percent over 1979. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 13 Jan 81]

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## GREATER SILKWORM PRODUCTION ENCOURAGED

## Individual Efforts Encouraged

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The Xunjian Production Team in Yunan County has vigorously encouraged commune members to develop a cottage silkworm industry for average per household earnings last year of more than 50 yuan. This year earnings will reach around 100 yuan. This event demonstrates that concurrent with active development of the collective raising of silkworms, encouragement to and support of commune member families to grow mulberry trees and raise silkworms plays a major role and merits much promotion as a means of hastening development of the silkworm raising industry and of accelerating increased peasant prosperity.

Two major conditions are necessary for the development of silkworm production. One is natural conditions conducive to the propagation of mulberry trees and the raising of silkworms. The other is a fairly large labor force. Both conditions are especially advantageous in Guangdong Province. Not only do we have fine soil and climatic conditions, but the labor force is also quite abundant. Ever since the implementation of various forms of a system of responsibility for production, in particular, the problem of an excess labor force has appeared to be more prominent. Under these circumstances, if we are able to work from realities as they exist locally and vigorously encourage commune members to use private plots, five sides land (land beside houses, beside streams and ponds, beside fields, beside roads, and around villages), and wastelands to grow mulberry trees and culture silkworms, this will be beneficial for fullest use of manpower resources and natural resources to create greater wealth. One of the reasons our brother provinces have made giant strides in silkworm and mulberry production during the past several years has been the important policy of their steadfast encouragement to private individuals to raise silkworms. Some communes and production brigades in Guangdong Province have already begun to do the same thing, and this is a very good thing that is a cause for rejoicing.

The Xunjian Production Team's experiences have concretely demonstrated that cottage raising of silkworms is an indispensable supplement to the collective economy. Development of private silkworm raising in accordance with the party's policies will not only not compete with the collective for land or labor, but will help derive fullest benefit from the land and fullest capabilities from the people. Formerly, the influence of the erroneous thinking of "grain alone," which

one-sidedly emphasized "use of labor in the fields," did not permit diversified businesses such as development of silkworm production by commune members. This kind of mistaken way of doing things must be corrected. Not only do we want to encourage commune members in the private raising of mulberry trees and the growing of silkworms, but we also want to provide them appropriate support in materials and techniques. In short, while doing a good job of collective silkworm and mulberry production, we want to freely develop the private raising of silkworms.

### Value of Raw Silk

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] How Much Is a Ton of Raw Silk Worth?



### KEY:

- (1) Use of 90 mu of land to grow mulberry trees to raise silkworms will produce 1 ton of raw silk to provide an income of 23,040 yuan to communes and brigades.
- (2) Through the sale of 1 ton of raw silk, communes and brigades may make award purchases of 32,300 jin of chemical fertilizer. [Words on bag read: Chemical fertilizer.]
- (3) One ton raw silk = \$30,000  
From the export of 1 ton of raw silk, \$30,000 in foreign exchange can be earned. Profit to industry will be 4500 yuan, and state tax receipts will amount to 6400 yuan.

- (4) This will buy 200 tons of wheat, or 100 tons of steel, or 400 tons of corn, or five trucks of 6 tons capacity each.
- (5) 1400 dan of silkworm excrement will be derived, or enough to increase production of pond fish by 17,500 jin on the basis of 800 jin of silkworm excrement per 100 jin of pond fish.

'RIBAO' Commentary

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Development of silkworm and mulberry production is a major measure for making the most of Guangdong Province's advantages, and for quickening the pace of peasant prosperity. Export of silk goods is also the number one "first commodity" for the creation of foreign exchange for Guangdong Province. A real change in the seriously backward state of silkworm mulberry production in Guangdong Province with the rapid restoration and development of silkworm mulberry production is presently a task of top priority.

The location of our province in the tropics and semi-tropics makes it particularly suited to the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms. Other provinces can harvest only three or four crops of silkworm cocoons annually, but because of the early budding of the mulberry trees in Guangdong Province, their rapid growth, and their late dormancy, seven or eight crops of mulberry leaves may be harvested one right after another to nourish the silkworms. In terms of output value per unit of area, production of silkworm mulberry is higher than for many other crops, and it is presently still necessary to guard against having silkworm mulberry squeeze out grain production. Consequently there have been constant delays with no decisions being reached about changing the structure of agricultural production and expanding the production of silkworm mulberry. In Guangdong Province, 1 mu of mulberry trees has an output value of from 300 to 400 yuan, and high yield areas produce an output value of between 600 and 700 yuan and above. The farmers in Guangdong Province have a long history of growing mulberry and raising silkworms. As long ago as the 1920's, production of silkworm mulberry flourished. At that time, the production area for silkworm mulberry was concentrated in the Pearl River delta. The basins of the Xijiang, the Beijiang, the Dongjiang, and the Hanjiang, as well as the Leizhou Peninsula, and Hainan Island also developed silkworm mulberry production in varying degrees. Throughout the province, the mulberry area amounted to 1.87 million mu with an annual cocoon output of 1.5 million dan. The broad masses of peasants have traditional skills and abundant experience in the raising of silkworms. Currently, silkworm cocoon output averages 220 jin per mu, the highest in the land.

But owing to the impairment caused by the disturbance and "leftist" ideology of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," silkworm mulberry production in Guangdong Province is in a seriously backward state. Though silkworm mulberry production in Guangdong Province since the founding of the People's Republic is more than three times greater than before Liberation, it is still very far from attaining the highest levels ever recorded, and the speed of growth greatly lags behind the raising of silkworms in advanced provinces. Since Liberation, total annual cocoon output in Sichuan Province has increased by more than 1.3 million dan, and Zhejiang Province and Jiangsu Province have increased output by more than 800,000 dan and 500,000 dan respectively. Last year, the amount of increase alone in the



production of cocoons in Sichuan Province was higher than the total amount produced for the year in Guangdong Province (more than 390,000 dan). This state of affairs is obviously extremely out of line with the superior conditions for silkworm mulberry production in Guangdong Province.

In order to quicken the pace of Guangdong Province's silkworm mulberry production, it is necessary, first of all, to continue to purge the perniciousness and the influence of the ultra-leftist line, and to rectify understanding of the relationship between grain and silkworm mulberry production. As a result of the effects of the fallacy of "solely grain," some comrades even today are still apprehensive that the silkworm mulberry industry may squeeze out grain production. Consequently, there has been much delay and no decisions made about changing the structure of agricultural production and the expansion of silkworm mulberry production. Such apprehensions are unnecessary. Numerous facts demonstrate that development of silkworm mulberry production can promote grain production and other agricultural sideline production. In the principal silkworm cocoon production areas of Guangdong Province, as a result of long experience, the peasants have formed a mutually supportive rational structure of silkworms, fish, and sugarcane. A survey shows that 400 jin of silkworms, which can be used to feed 50 jin of fish, or to raise one hog, or to fertilize 1 mu of land (the equivalent of from 20 to 30 jin of ammonium sulfate). In new silkworm areas, quite a few communes and brigades have instituted a system of "1 mu of paddy fields, and one-tenth of a mu of mulberry," from which they have derived successful experiences with bumper crops of both grain and silkworms. In addition, it must be realized that everywhere throughout Guangdong Province there are large numbers of river sides, hills and wastelands suitable for the growing of mulberry where there would be no competition for land with grain crops. Last year, the mulberry area in Guangdong Province amounted to only 175,000 mu, or less than .004 percent of the total cultivated land in the province, while quite a large portion of the more than 10 million mu of wastelands that have not been developed are suitable for the growing of mulberry. No matter whether regarded in terms of the entire province or in terms of a single prefecture, there is no great conflict between the development of the silkworm mulberry industry and the development of grain production. The problem now is for leaders everywhere to further emancipate their thinking, actively give attention to readjustments in the pattern of production, and gradually change the single crop structure of agricultural production. Even while the old silkworm areas are being consolidated, there has to be planned emphatic building of a group of new silkworm mulberry bases in accordance with the principles of a rational pattern and an appropriate concentration.

In order to hasten development of silkworm mulberry production, there must be further implementation of policies to arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of silkworm farmers. The award sales policies, the policy of awards for exceeding production quotas, and the policy of extra price subsidies in the state procurement of bivoltine white silkworms [erhuabaijian 0059 0553 4101 4942] promulgated not long ago by the Provincial People's Government should continue to be implemented. There is also a need for constant study of new situations in the course of practice, further liberalization of policies, the gradual application of the rewards policy to the solution of problems in production teams, and a solution to the problem of returning profits from silk plants. Within the collective economy, there has to be diligent adherence to the policy of distributions in accordance with labor, and the institution of all forms of systems of

responsibilities in production that are linked to output, including contracting for production with specialized units, specialized households, and specialized industries. Along with the active development of collective silkworm mulberry production, there must also be vigorous encouragement and support given to the households of commune members for the growing of mulberry and the raising of cocoons, employing the collective and the individual at the same time. As for those commune members who after having fulfilled their collective production quotas go on to develop a cottage silkworm mulberry industry to make striking increases in their incomes, they need have no fears, but should be given commendations, and their experiences promoted.

The backward state of silkworm mulberry production can be changed. This year there has been a turn for the better in the cocoon production situation in Guangdong Province. The mulberry area throughout the province has been enlarged by more than 20,000 mu, and increases in production have been obtained from the first five crops of silkworm cocoons. The enthusiasm of communes and brigades for the cultivation of mulberry and growing of silkworms is at an all time high. We must adroitly guide action according to circumstances to make even greater accomplishments.

#### Actions To Be Taken

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Editor's Note: Development of the silkworm mulberry industry constitutes the primary special economic advantage of Guangdong Province. But as of now, this special advantage of Guangdong Province has not been fully appreciated or made the most of by people. Silkworm mulberry production is both more backward than in some fraternal provinces, and is a long way from getting back to the highest levels ever recorded. Now is the time for a thorough change in this state of affairs. This article by two comrades in the Provincial Agriculture Department introduces much powerful data, expounds on the significance of the development of silkworm mulberry production, and provides some beneficial views. The reading of this article will help people increase their understanding of the development of the silkworm mulberry industry, thereby deciding to make it a major matter for action.

Conditions in our province for the development of silkworm mulberry production are exceptionally advantageous. As an example, the other major silkworm mulberry producing provinces can produce only four or five crops of silkworms per year while our province, thanks to its mild climate and the greenness of its mulberry trees throughout the four seasons, can raise seven or eight crops of silkworms per year. Last year, Guangdong Province had cocoon yields of 220 jin per mu of mulberry, not only 266 percent higher than the national level of 50 jin, but also 154 percent higher than the 86.5 jin yields of another major silk producing country, Japan. The multivoltine cocoon silk produced in Guangdong Province is still a peculiar variety among all the silk produced in the country. Additionally, Guangdong Province has Hong Kong and Macao, as neighbors, so it is easy to know



about the supply and demand situation and the trends in popularity of certain designs and colors of natural silk in international markets. This is helpful in finding markets for the goods and in increasing the quantity of exports of silk cloth and silk manufacturers to earn greater amounts of foreign exchange for the country. For many years, moreover, annual production of silk cocoons in our province has fluctuated around 400,000 dan. During 1979, a total of 396,000 dan of cocoons were produced, less than the increase in production by Sichuan Province last year, and much less than the 1.5 million dan of 1922, which was the highest level ever recorded.

What must we do to make the most of our province's advantages to bring about a rapid increase in the production of silkworm mulberry? We believe the following actions should be taken:

1. Readjust prevailing prices for requisition procurement of silkworm cocoons and policies governing rewards for production in excess of quotas. Silkworm cocoon production requires substantial expenditure of labor and high costs, yet the prevailing methods for pricing state procurement of silkworm cocoons and rewarding production in excess of quotas is of no help in arousing the initiative of producers. It is recommended that a look be taken at the policy for cane sugar production to make readjustments in the basic figures for entering into production contracts, so that countries, communes, and production brigades will be able to produce in excess of quotas. In the implementation of requisition purchases, the settling of accounts should be carried down to the production team level. A portion of the profits made by silk mills should also be returned to the communes and brigades, and suitable increase should be made in the requisition purchase price paid for silkworm cocoons so as to further stimulate the peasants' enthusiasm for growing mulberry and raising silkworms.

2. Rational readjustment of the production pattern. At the present time, 80 percent of the mulberry land in Guangdong Province is concentrated in Foshan Prefecture, but since that prefecture bears heavy production quotas for grain and economic crops, it is difficult to squeeze out more land for the planting of mulberry. In Zhanjiang, Zhaoqing, Shaoguan, Huiyang, and Meixian prefectures, however, there are between 300,000 and 400,000 mu of hilly land, river beaches, and wasteland suitable for the growing of mulberry. Planned exploitation of the potential of these prefectures to build new silkworm mulberry bases would not only enlarge the area in which mulberry is grown in Guangdong Province from the present slightly more than 170,000 mu to more than double that, but it would also boost the economic income of these comparatively hard-up prefectures, making the peasants prosperous more rapidly.

3. Promotion of scientific growing of mulberry and raising of silkworms, and diligent exploitation of unused potential for increasing production. There is a great difference in per unit production from silkworm mulberry from place to place throughout Guangdong Province. Last year, four communes throughout the province with 35,000 mu of mulberry land averaged cocoon yields of from 310 to 335 jin per mu, while numerous low yield areas produced less than 100 jin. Were average per mu yields of cocoons throughout the province to be increased from their present 220 jin to 300 jin, a total provincewide increase in production of 36 percent would be possible from the existing mulberry area. Concurrent with an

expansion of the mulberry area must be the promotion of scientific growing of mulberry and raising of silkworms, with vigorous cultivation of "Lun 40" high yield mulberry. There is need for rapid breeding of new varieties of silkworm cocoons that produce large quantities of silk and are strongly disease resistant. In the new silkworm areas, guidance in techniques must be strengthened, promotion of the propagation altogether of young cocoons, and the realization of high and consistent yields.

4. While vigorously developing the collective silkworm mulberry industry, actively encourage private growing of mulberry and raising of silkworms. The experience in Sichuan demonstrates that encouragement of and support to commune member use of private plots, five sides land, and wasteland slopes to develop individual growing of mulberry and raising of silkworms has the advantage of not taking up existing collectively owned cultivated land, of not requiring investment for the construction of collectively owned silkworm buildings, and of producing fast results. Figuring an annual cocoon production of 40 jin by each household from a .10 mu plot of mulberry, were 100,000 peasant households throughout Guangdong Province to operate such a cottage sideline industry, there would be a more than 40,000 dan increase in silkworm cocoons throughout the province.

5. Active reform of the system of management. Presently numerous departments are involved in the silkworm mulberry production management system in Guangdong Province. A lot of needless fussiness takes place, and numerous conflicts are difficult to harmonize and solve. It is recommended that an integrated specialized organization be established that includes agriculture, industry, trade, production, supply, marketing, personnel, finance, and materials for the unified management of silkworm mulberry production, for the procurement of silkworm cocoons, the processing of silk cloth, and the marketing, sale, and export of silk in order to quicken the pace of development of silkworm mulberry production in Guangdong Province.

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CSO: 4007

INCREASE OF 10,000 TONS OF SUGAR PREDICTED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Everywhere throughout Guangdong Province sugar mills began continuous pressing at the end of this month to usher in another season of sugar production. Authorities concerned in the Provincial People's Government have disclosed that despite a decrease this pressing season of more than 158,000 mu of the area planted to sugarcane throughout the province, cane production will nevertheless increase by more than 80,000 tons to total more than 7 million tons. An increase of more than 10,000 tons of sugar is predicted.

The main reasons for the increase in the amount of sugarcane in Guangdong Province this year are that in most cane regions a system of responsibility linked to volume of output has been promoted, with responsibility all the way down to individuals; sharing in production in excess of quotas; and provincial government adjustments in sugarcane production purchase policies, which have increased the enthusiasm of sugarcane farmers for production, and has universally resulted in better care of the crop, resulting in good growth of the sugarcane crop and a greater number of effective stalks. A second reason has been fine weather. Except for Hainan and Zhanjiang prefectures where strong typhoons have reduced production, elsewhere rainfall has been even, temperatures suitable, and the periods of daily sunshine long, producing favorable conditions for the growth of sugarcane. In the principal production area, Foshan Prefecture, an increase of more than 170,000 tons of sugarcane is forecast for the total prefecture. Another reason was that fertilizer supply was fairly adequate and received on time. Prior to the end of August, more than 94,000 tons of fertilizer especially for use on sugarcane was applied throughout the province, an increase of more than 25,000 tons over the same period last year.

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CSO: 4007

# READJUSTMENT OF LIVE HOG PROCUREMENT POLICY DECIDED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Article: "Provincial Government Decides To Readjust Prevailing Live Hog Procurement Policies; Policies of Price Subsidies and 'A Jin of Pork Equals a Jin of Grain' Instituted Beginning 1 October. Following Price Readjustment Policies No Further Changes in Sale Price of Pork"]

[Text] The correspondent has learned from the authorities concerned that the Provincial People's Government recently decided to readjust the prevailing procurement policy for live hogs by instituting price subsidies and raising the criteria for award sales.

The Provincial People's Government has decided that beginning 1 October the procurement price paid for live hogs will be subsidized 5 yuan per 100 jin over and above the prevailing total pork procurement price (but the portion of pork retained when ration tickets are redeemed will not be subsidized). Once price subsidization goes into effect, except for commensurate adjustments in the price of live hogs supplied for export, there will be no changes in either the allocation price or the market sale price. In addition, the 6 percent surcharge that has been established on the price of large hogs weighing more than 140 jin will continue in force.

In the award sales of grain for the procurement of live hogs, the Provincial People's Government has also decided to institute a policy of "1 jin of pork equals 1 jin of grain" beginning from 1 October. By this is meant that each time an unfattened live pig weighing 100 jin gross weight is sold to the state, there will be an award sale of 100 jin of corn or wheat. This award sale criterion doubles the award sale of grain over the present award sale method whereby "100 jin of pork merits 50 jin of grain." With regard to the policy on requisition purchases of live hogs, the Provincial People's Government holds that the policy for requisition purchases of live hogs in the Hainan Administrative District and in Meixian Prefecture should be decided locally on the basis of export and local sales needs, with the proportion between the amount to be purchased and the amount to be retained being set on that basis. Other prefectures throughout the province will continue to carry out the policy of "50 percent for requisition purchase and 50 percent for retention in the requisition purchase of pork." Live pigs from state farms, forests, pasturelands, joint agricultural industrial, and commercial business enterprises, commune and brigade collectives, and individuals must fulfill requisition purchase quotas for the state. By way of implementing the requisition purchase policy for live pigs, each jurisdiction must revive the method of using "live pig requisition purchase

certificates," with periodic inspections and checking being done. When pork that has been retained is sent to farmers' markets, it must bear a "live pork requisition purchase certificate." Private slaughter of live hogs is strictly forbidden. In accordance with the principle of major agricultural sideline products being returned to units concerned [2981 0656] for their disposition, the agreed purchase and agreed sale of live hogs outside of planned purchases within the province will be handled in a uniform manner by state food departments, and other departments should not meddle in the matter.

The Provincial People's Government has emphasized its intention to strengthen leadership over live hog purchase work. Following readjustment in live hog procurement policies, it will give further care to the welfare of the peasants, and each jurisdiction should educate the peasants to intensify their sense of responsibility to the country to fulfill their live hog sales quotas in accordance with policies formulated by the state. Every jurisdiction should do a good job of procurement work, strive to fulfill the state requisition procurement, export, and upward consignment plans, to do a truly good job of shaping up the market.

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# ZHANJIANG PREFECTURE SETS UP OIL, SUGAR BASE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Lin Ruo [2651 5387]: "Set Up Oil and Sugar Production Base in Zhanjiang Prefecture With All Possible Speed"]

[Text] Playing up strengths, playing down weaknesses, and making the most of advantages is a major program in our economic construction. Only by adhering to this policy can our economy be enlivened, can the greatest economic benefits be derived from all production, and can the construction of the four modernizations be hastened.

To make the most of advantages, one must, first of all, recognize advantages. Zhanjiang Prefecture has an area totalling more than 31,000 square kilometers with a population of 10.3 million. It is a vast land with numerous people. The prefecture is 70 percent mountains, 10 percent water, and 20 percent cultivated fields. On more than 20 million mu of mountain land, forests can be planted, fruit raised, and a livestock industry developed. The more than 1400 kilometer long coast line, and the more than 300,000 mu of seacoasts and bays provide a place for the development of a marine fishing industry and an aquatic products breeding industry. In addition, Zhanjiang Prefecture is located in the semi-tropics where temperatures average 22 to 23 degrees Celsius, and where most areas have a rainfall of more than 1600 millimeters. Sunshine averages about 2000 hours annually, making it suitable for the growth of diverse economic crops and tropical and semi-tropical crops. In terms of agricultural production, conditions exist for considerable development of industries in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupations, and fisheries. But looked at in overall terms, this prefecture offers greatest advantages for the development of edible oil and sugar production. This is because the unused potential in this regard is large in Zhanjiang Prefecture. Furthermore, the period of turnover required for edible oil and sugar is short, and in making the most of this advantage, results are quick. Additionally, both edible oil and sugar are currently items in very short supply in our country. Each year the state has to use a large amount of foreign exchange to import oil and sugar. By rapidly increasing output of oil and sugar and increasing the supply of commodity oil and sugar, a great contribution can be made to the state.

Zhanjiang Prefecture has many conditions favoring the production of edible oil and sugar. One is that throughout the prefecture from north to south and from the mountain plateaus to the hills, most places are suited to the growing of oil crops and sugarcane. Furthermore, the broad masses are accustomed to growing them, have

accumulated quite a bit of experience in doing so, and are models for the production of high output. Of the more than 9 million mu of cultivated land throughout the prefecture, almost one-third is dryland slopes on which the growing of peanuts and sugarcane pose no problems of competition with grain for land. Third is that current peanut and sugarcane production per unit of area is still fairly low. This is both a shortcoming and an advantage, which shows that a great potential exists for increasing per unit yields. For example, peanuts currently average yields of only about 120 jin per mu. Were per mu yields to increase to 200 jin, given the current 1.2 million mu, 100 million jin of oil could be produced. As another example, sugarcane currently produces yields of only somewhat more than 2 tons per mu. If this could be increased to 3 tons or 4 tons, sugar output could be increased 10-fold. This shows that there are numerous beneficial objective conditions and an extremely large production potential for the development of Zhanjiang Prefecture's peanut and sugarcane production, developing it into an edible oil and sugar production base.

During the past 10 years, as a result of the disturbance and destruction caused by the ultra left line, Zhanjiang Prefecture's oil and sugar production has developed slowly, and the most has not been made of its advantages. In the case of peanuts, for instance, since 1971, annual incremental increases in total output have not exceeded 2 percent on average. Since 1971, total output of sugarcane has averaged annual incremental increases of no more than 1.5 percent. In recent years under the guidance of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, criticism of the ultra leftist line, and the implementation of the party's economic policies for rural villages, the situation has begun to take a turn for the better. We believe that if we just do a good job, a rather substantial growth will occur in Zhanjiang Prefecture's edible oil and sugar production during the next 3 to 5 years. Our initial projection is that by 1985 sugarcane will expand from its present somewhat more than 700,000 mu to 1 million mu; yields will rise from their present somewhat more than 2 tons per mu to 4 tons per mu, and production of sugar will increase from the present 180,000 or 190,000 tons to 400,000 or 500,000 tons. Peanuts will increase from the present 1.2 million mu to 1.5 million mu with yields increasing from the present 120 jin per mu to 200 jin per mu. Oil production will increase from the present 40 million jin to about 70 or 80 million jin. At that time, Zhanjiang Prefecture will become, in fact as well as in name, an oil and sugar production base.

The key to realization of the aforestated objectives lies in further emancipation of the mentality and the destruction of dogma. We must thoroughly change the metaphysical conceptions of the past that pitted grain production against economic crops. Production of grain and economic crops are interrelated and mutually supportive. For example, in some shallow, shady fields, rotational cropping of peanuts and paddy rice in the planting of peanuts as the early crop and paddy rice as the late crop can serve to improve the soil, increase organic fertility, and remarkably increase paddy rice output. In many places, this practice has not only increased peanut production but has also brought forth a year's grain in a single crop, providing a double bumper harvest of peanuts and rice. Another example is places in which a single crop economy predominates, and where except for grain crops, there are no other economic crops. In such places, appropriate increases in the area of some economic crops can both increase cash income and resist in award sales of chemical fertilizer for the promotion of grain production. In the development of grain production, one cannot give attention solely to expansion of the cultivated area. A look at the situation in Zhanjiang shows that per unit yields of

grain in most areas are still very low and that a great potential exists for increasing per unit yields. Therefore, growth of grain production should begin with efforts to increase per unit yields. Though the total area sown to grain last year was 540,000 mu less than for the previous year, thanks to increased per unit yields, total output not only did not decline but rather increased by 830 million jin, or for an increase of 13.6 percent. This was a 250 million jin increase over the highest output ever recorded, and such a speedy increase has never been previously recorded. Another example was this year's early crop. The area planted to summer grain was less by almost 200,000 mu than for the same period last year, but at the same time, as a result of increases in per unit yields, total output increased by more than 230 million jin over last year, an increase of 9.3 percent.

It is necessary to change the former idea of awaiting the development of grain before giving attention to economic crops. In some places, the reason grain production has not developed rapidly is precisely because of the operation of a single crop economy. These places have poor brigades, infertile land, and lack production capital. Were economic crops to be developed, the brigades would become wealthy, capital would become sufficient, and the development of grain production would, in turn, be promoted. There are still other places in which conditions are poor, which are downright unsuitable for the widespread growing in paddy rice. Suiqi County is one such place, with large areas of sandy, porous soil. Growing of rice on such fields yields only 300-odd jin per mu. A lot of work is required for little results, and output is inconsistent. If strengths are to be played up and weaknesses played down in places such as this, a courageous reform of the farming system is needed with greater planting of economic crops. Both the Central Committee and the Provincial CCP Committee have advocated vigorous development of commodity production in order to permit each area to play up its strengths, play down its weaknesses, and make the most of advantages by planting whatever may be suitable, making mutual adjustments between surfeit and shortage through the exchange of commodities whenever a glut of a particular commodity occurs. In order to accomplish this, we must divest ourselves of the fetters of the small-scale farm production mentality of self-sufficiency, and establish a mentality of socialized large-scale production.

There has to be a change in the practice of the past whereby planting plans were passed down echelon by echelon, with a disencumbering of ourselves to allow production brigades to formulate production plans on the basis of realities as they exist in each locale, adapting general methods to local circumstances, with an overall balance being achieved subsequently, echelon by echelon from the bottom upward. Would this way of doing things conflict with a planned economy? Small conflicts there may be. Some places may breach our plans. But this is not to be feared. So long as we are able to utilize well a combination of planned adjustments and market adjustments, it will be entirely possible to achieve planned proportional development. During last year, Zhanjiang Prefecture publicly announced cessation of the handing down of planting plans echelon by echelon. Most counties and communes no longer hand down planting plans, but rather a comprehensive balance is achieved going from the bottom to the top. Practice has demonstrated that this practice, far from causing any conflicts, actually promotes a rational readjustment of the agricultural production apparatus.

Second is across-the-board promotion of some form of a system of responsibility for production, which is a major action for the development of edible oil and sugar production. During the present stage, peanut and sugarcane production, like the



production of other economic crops, depends largely on the initiative of people. The amount of enthusiasm for undertaking this kind of production determines, to a large extent, whether output will be high or low. At the present time, per unit yields of peanuts and sugarcane in Zhanjiang Prefecture are comparatively low, and the full arousal of enthusiasm is of decisive importance if the work is to be done, the fertilizer applied, and the farming done with the meticulous and intensive care necessary to increase per unit yields. During the past year or two, quite a few communes and production brigades have derived exceptionally outstanding benefits from the promotion of one form or another of a system of responsibility in the growing of peanuts and sugarcane. One example occurred in the Zhongxinzi Production Team of Kongtong Production Brigade, Hexi Commune, Yanchun County where 13 mu of sugarcane was grown in 1978. No system of responsibility existed there at the time, so care was poor and only 6 mu were harvested for a total output of 13.8 tons or an average yield of 2.3 tons per mu. In 1979, they farmed 21.3 mu of sugarcane, implementing the "three fixed and one reward" system of responsibility. As a result of the organization by three women of a special unit to insure care of the crop, a large increase in output resulted amounting to 114 tons, averaging 5.4 tons per mu for a more than doubling of output. Another example occurred in the Sanbukan Production Team, Baiwu Production Brigade, Yangjiao Commune, Dianbai County, where peanut yields formerly hovered around 250 jin per mu. Last year following centralization of management over the fields by the production team and the adoption of a system of responsibility down to the household level of "three guarantees and one reward," as a result of the planting, care, and harvesting done by individual households, the 63.5 mu of peanuts planted during the spring and autumn seasons produced a total of 22,165 jin for an average of 341 jin per mu. Practice has shown that the establishment of various forms of responsibility for production is a fine measure for the rapid increase of edible oil and sugar production. In the aforementioned production teams, per unit yields cannot be considered low for the entire area. That such large increases in output could be derived following establishment of a system responsibility in production teams such as these makes one wonder that if a system of production responsibility were to be generally established in places where sugarcane yields are only a little better than 1 ton per mu and peanut output is only 100 and some jin per mu, wouldn't a large-scale increase in output of edible oil and sugar occur throughout the prefecture without any expansion of their area of cultivation.

Another need is diligent promotion of advanced techniques to do a good job of scientific farming. Edible oil and sugar production in Zhanjiang Prefecture rests on an extremely broad mass base and has quite a solid scientific research force. In the period since Liberation, the broad masses of research workers, technicians, and the masses have worked together to acquire quite a few experiences and to create quite a few typical cases of high yields through practice in the breeding and extension to cultivation of superior varieties, in scientific farming, scientific care, and the prevention and control of diseases and insect pests. In peanut production, there are communes that average yields of 300 jin per mu, production brigades that average 400 jin per mu, and production teams that average 600 jin per mu. In the high output fields used for tackling key problems of the Zhuzilang Production Team, Hualou Production Brigade in Dianbai County, and at the Luchebo Production Team of the Aichun Production Brigade, this year's crop of spring peanuts created a new record of 947.5 jin per mu and 931.9 jin respectively. In the production of sugarcane, some production brigades averaged yields of more than 6 tons per mu, and some production teams averaged more than 10 tons per mu. High yield tracts produced more

than 10 tons per mu. High yield tracts produced more than 15 tons per mu. This shows that in Zhanjiang Prefecture the conditions exist for high yields of peanuts and sugarcane. There are both beneficial soil and climate conditions and the techniques and experience for high output farming. In the past, however, because of the disturbance caused by the ultraleftist line, no one dared give attention to techniques, and no one dared study techniques. No advantage was taken of the role of agricultural scientists, and advanced scientific knowledge and planting techniques found no promotion with the result that for a long period of time no large increases have taken place in per unit yields of peanuts and sugarcane. Therefore, from now on, there is a need for careful attention and action to spread advanced techniques and to conduct scientific farming. In addition, every echelon of organizations responsible for the promotion of techniques in peanut and sugarcane growing should set up and perfect a system that makes the most of technicians. Backward areas should request help and guidance from old farmers from communes and brigades that have high output of peanuts and sugarcane. In this way, it is entirely possible to have peanut yields of 200 jin per mu and sugarcane yields of 4 tons per mu or even higher within 3 years or so.

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## PROTECTION OF GUANGXI HEADWATER FORESTS URGED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Wang Heling (3769 7729 7881), Forestry Bureau, Nanning Prefecture, Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region, "Appeal for Protection of Guangxi Province's Damingshan Headwater Forests"]

[Text] The dense forests of the Damingshan region located at the southern edge of the sub-tropics are the major headwater forests of the Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region, with a total area of 1.3 million mu. A total of 37 streams have their headwaters in that forest area, and they irrigate 470,000 mu of farmland in Shanglin, Wuning, Mashan, and Binyang prefectures.

In recent years, the Damingshan headwater forests have sustained severe damage. According to statistics, during last year alone, indiscriminate felling of trees destroyed more than 5000 mu of forests, and another 17,000 mu of forests were destroyed by fire. Additionally, blasting, ore prospecting, mining, building of houses, burning of firewood and making of charcoal, etc., by some industrial, mining, and geological prospecting units has destroyed more than 20,000 mu of virgin forests, of which 2400 mu have been completely denuded. At the present time, more than 1000 people of a wolfram mine and geology team are still in the forest region. Each year, these people burn almost 1000 cubic meters of timber as firewood, and this does not include material used to build houses, to produce, and for privately made furniture.

The destruction of the headwater forests of Damingshan has created a series of evil consequences. First of all it has brought about flooding in a change for the worse in the quantity of precipitation early in the season. For example, in Shanglin County during 1957, the amount of precipitation during the high water season (April to July) amounted to 73.2 percent of the amount of precipitation for the entire year, and the amount of rainfall during the early part of the season amounted to 26.7 percent of the amount of precipitation for the entire year. In 1979, however, the quantity of precipitation during the high water season amounted to 83.8 percent of the precipitation for the entire year, and the quantity of rain during the early part of the season amounted to 16.2 percent of the precipitation for the entire year. This unfortunate change will bring drought and waterlogging disasters to agriculture. Secondly, it will bring about a decline in water resources control capabilities. During the early 1960's, it was not until 4 or 5 hours after torrential rains that the high water crested, but cresting has appeared within half an hour in recent years. Following heavy rains, a dramatic decrease takes place in

both the water table and the quantity of flow. The waters come on in a rush and recede rapidly, opening the way to disasters. During the dry season, the volume of water in rivers greatly drops, thereby constricting ever more greatly the irrigated area of local farmlands—from the 473,000 mu of the early 1970's to the present 360,220 mu. Third, difficulties have arisen in hydroelectric power generation and water for the use of people and livestock in the forest region. Fourth, erosion has been severe. Because of the destruction of the dense forest environment, some rare tree species in the Damingshan region such as Genu (2706 2606), yew podocarpus, changbao tieshan (7022 5383 6993 2619), Fujian cypress, and the Hainan five needle pine (0063 6859 2646) are all but extinct. Some famous medicinal materials of special economic value as well as rare animals such as black leaf monkeys (7815 0673 3729), serows, forest musk deer, muntjacs, flying squirrels, and primitive chickens (0626 7741) are becoming fewer and fewer for want of an advantageous living environment.

I hope that the authorities concerned will quickly take action to preserve the Damingshan region headwater forest and not allow the criminal action of destroying the forest to continue!

9432

CSU: 4007

# USE OF POLLUTED WATER FOR IRRIGATION INVESTIGATED

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Yuan Bendai [5913 2609 0108]: "Strengthen Leadership--Handle Well the General Investigation Into Polluted Water Irrigation"]

[Text] On 9 October, the provincial people's government issued directives "Summary of Minutes of the Conference on the Use of Polluted Water for Irrigation" to Guiyang City, Liupanshui City, Zunyi City, Anshun City, Duyun City and Qingzhen County stipulating that the five cities and one county must strengthen their leadership to make sure that the general investigation into the use of polluted water for irrigation be conscientiously carried out. In addition, other areas and units are also required to act according to the spirit of the Summary of Minutes. They should conduct investigation and research to find out about the situation, collect data and create conditions so as to gradually carry out this task and do their best in eliminating or reducing pollution. In so doing they will be able to protect people's health and promote the advancement of industrial and agricultural production.

The investigation into polluted water irrigation is a fundamental task aimed at scientifically carrying out agricultural zoning well, maintaining ecological balance, protecting agricultural environment, reasonably distributing industrial and mineral enterprises, and providing an outlet for industrial waste water. In order to use effectively the nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are contained in polluted water and are beneficial to agricultural production, and to avoid blindly using polluted water for irrigation, thus causing the problem of environmental, the agriculture and the environmental protection departments as well as the industry and health departments in every area must understand the conditions for using polluted water for irrigation in the locality and successfully carry out the work of looking into and administering polluted water irrigation.

According to initial estimates, the 5 cities and 1 county discharge 46,000 tons of waste water daily and 25,600 mu of farmland are directly irrigated by the water. In Shuicheng Special District, flood irrigation with polluted water from molten steel [production] has caused more than 3,300 mu farmland to sustain a decrease or even a total loss in output, and the rice grown on the farmland reeks of tar which assails one's nostrils. The water sources in Guiyang, Zunyi, and other areas are also polluted to various degrees. "The

Summary of Minutes" point out that only if the units in charge of polluted water drainage earnestly tend to their task and the agricultural departments and units assume an active and serious attitude toward the use of industrial and municipal waste water for irrigation, can we effectively carry out the goal of making full use of the liquid fertilizer resources in polluted water to promote agricultural production and, at the same time, prevent waste water from polluting our environment and our agricultural products.

The general investigation into the use of polluted water for irrigation was launched first within these five cities and one county. The principal form of this investigation is social investigation, and the major objectives of this investigation are as follows:

1. Ascertain the developmental history and present condition of polluted water irrigation in a given area.
2. Ascertain the area of irrigation, the type of polluted water, and the major source of pollution.
3. Ascertain the scope and extent of pollution, as well as the extent of damage and its treatment.
4. Generally ascertain the effect of polluted water irrigation on the quantity and quality of grain and vegetable output.
5. Ascertain, on the basis of the actual situation, the effect polluted water irrigation has on crops, soil, underground water, and surface water.
6. On the basis of existing data, investigate the effect of polluted water irrigation on people's and livestock's health.
7. Summarize the people's experiences in polluted water irrigation.

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CSO: 4007

## MECHANIZATION PROGRAM READJUSTED TO HASTEN PROGRESS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by correspondent Jing Bo [2529 0590]: "Heilongjiang Adjusts Methods to Local Situations for a Readjustment in the Pattern of the Mechanization of Agriculture. Hastens Construction of Commodity Grain Bases To Transform the "Great Northern Wilderness" Into a "Great Northern Granary")]

[Text] During this year, Heilongjiang Province has adopted a program of adjusting general methods to local situations, of discrete guidance, and of steady progress that makes use of the local abundance of natural agricultural resources, and the large amount of land with scant population to make further readjustments in the pattern of the mechanization of agriculture in order to hasten construction of modern agricultural bases.

Agricultural mechanization endeavors in Heilongjiang Province already rest on a fairly good foundation. They have more large and medium size tractors and other farm machines than any other province or municipality in the entire country. On 114 large state agricultural and livestock farms, mechanized intercropping and non-field functions have been mechanized. Turning over of the soil, planting of seeds, cultivation and other farm tasks have been about 50 percent mechanized, and non-field functions such as grain processing have been virtually completely mechanized. The on-going increase in the level of farm mechanization has promoted development of production, thereby gradually transforming the "Great Northern Wilderness" into the "Great Northern Granary" of the motherland. Mechanization has also freed large labor forces for diversified activities in forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupations, and fisheries, in the beginning of a change from a single crop economy of grain production. In terms of needs for the growth of production, however, the pace of agricultural mechanization has been quite slow, and full advantage has not yet been made of existing potential. Currently, there are an average of 6.3 mu of cultivated land per capita of the farm population (nationwide, it is 1.8 mu per capita of the farm population), and each unit of the agricultural labor force is responsible for farming 24 mu (nationwide, it is 5 mu for each member of the labor force). Cultivation is fairly extensive, and per unit grain yields are not high. Last year, a bumper harvest of grain was reaped, yet yields per mu averaged only 264 jin. During the past 30 years, incremental increases in per unit yields have averaged only 4 jin per annum. Additionally, there are 5200 mu of undeveloped land that is suitable for agriculture throughout the province and suited to development by machines. Formerly mechanized equipment was not used entirely on the basis of the needs of production, but rather "things were done erratically," everywhere. In



places with large amounts of land and a scant population, in borderland areas there are numerous wastelands, and in wheat and pulse producing regions, the application of machinery was slight, while in places where there was a large population on scant land, and where grain other than wheat and rice were produced, the application was fairly heavy.

Acting on the new situation in farm mechanization that had appeared, Heilongjiang Province early this year summarized the new experiences of last year when the entire province instituted virtually complete mechanization of 37 test site brigades, adjusted the pattern of the mechanization of agriculture, and focused farm mechanization principally in border areas, in wheat and pulse producing areas, and in other communes and brigades where economic conditions were better than most. In early September, meetings were convened throughout the province on the mechanization of agriculture and the development of wastelands in which it was decided that between now and 1985, or possibly a little longer, rural communes would be virtually completely mechanized. Inasmuch as great differences exist in natural conditions, economic conditions, types of crops, and farming methods throughout the province, and since the degree to which farm machines can be used together differs greatly, development of mechanization must be done by adopting general methods to specific local situations, and through discrete direction rather than according to one single pattern.

The borderlands and the wheat and pulse producing areas of Heilongjiang Province comprise 22 counties. These areas are characterized by large amounts of land with scant populations, a substantial amount of wastelands, abundant resources, and wide stretches of flat land. Given a concentrated application of complete sets of farm machines, the labor productivity rate could be vastly increased very rapidly, substantial economic benefits obtained, and a fairly large amount of commodity grain provided to the state. For these reasons, the pace of mechanization must be stepped up in such areas, and within the next 2 or 3 years, such areas throughout the province will be the ones on which mechanization is focused. Mountainous and semi-mountainous areas exist in 13 counties, and a substantial portion of communes and brigades have mountains, water, grasslands, and barren lands in which a vast potential exists for the development of agriculture, livestock raising, sideline occupations, and fisheries. With further mechanization, they will be able to provide large amounts of commodity grain and native products, and the pace of mechanization can then be suitably increased. In the 40 counties throughout the province that produce grain crops other than rice and wheat, where the population is large and the land scant, the variety of crops large, farming methods complex, the economic foundation poor, and avenues for diversification fairly narrow, a process is required to make arrangements for the labor forces displaced through mechanization and for disposing of the horses. At the present time, complete sets of farm machines are still unable completely to meet the farming requirements of numerous kinds of crops. Consequently, the speed of the mechanization of agriculture here may be slower and a little more protracted.

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CSO: 4007

FARM IN HEILONGJIANG MAKES GOOD USE OF SURPLUS WORKERS

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [CHINESE AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION] in Chinese No 3,  
24 Mar 80 p 27

[Article by the journal's correspondent: "Widen Production Avenues; Increase Income"]

[Text] The Youyi [Friendship] Farm in Heilongjiang Province currently employs 43,000 people, and each employee farms an average of only 30 mu of land. The annual natural increase in the labor force is between 2,500 and 3,000 people. In a situation of ever-increasing levels of mechanization, a problem urgently in need of solution is how to make arrangements for the deeper and broader participation of the surplus labor force in production so as to create greater wealth for the state, the collective, and individuals.

How did our farm solve this problem?

Early last year, the farm summarized experiences in the management of a labor force of several company-size units and put into practice among farming and livestock-raising teams throughout the farm a system of specific assignments for specific numbers of people, division of labor by specialities, accounting by occupation, and rewards for production in excess of quotas. Farm workers were deployed according to the area planted to the three main crops and according to the degree of mechanization. Livestock were organized so many head to a herd, with so many personnel assigned to each herd. In the forestry industry, sideline industries, and capital construction as well, quotas were set and personnel assigned on the basis of duties. From a foundation of a fixed number of personnel divided into teams, accounting by individual industries was instituted for all specialized industrial units, and a system of three fixed (fixed duties, fixed personnel, and fixed profits) was implemented. At the end of the year, prize money was first withdrawn from profits earned from exceeding quotas for distribution to each specialized team, after which a further distribution of rewards was made on the basis of workpoints earned by individuals in the company-size units.

After all personnel had been assigned, there was an excess of 3,300 people in the farming and livestock units throughout the farm. In order to make full use of these comrades' enthusiasm for production, the farm headquarters stipulated that special teams would be set up for economic crops, with 0.5 xiang (7.5 mu) of land

per person and an annual income of 600 yuan, plus a 30- to 70- percent distribution of income from production in excess of quotas (30 percent to the individual and 70 percent to the unit), and also that there would be no participation in year-end distribution of prizes by the unit if one did not fulfill plans.

These new regulations played an excellent role in practice. Now every farm worker on the entire farm is responsible for farming an area of land that has increased from last year's 46.6 mu to 102 mu, or more than double the area. The surplus labor force farmed more than 20,000 mu of economic crops. They collected more than 200 tons of reeds, employing 20,000 people to earn an income of 240,000 yuan. They repaired 23 kilometers of gravel roads, employing more than 59,000 people to earn an income of 868,500 yuan. They contracted to build the roadbed for the Shuangyashan coal mine railroad, employing 24,300 people to earn 1 million yuan (principally in mechanized construction). They contracted for capital construction projects at five sites in areas other than their own, employing 267,700 people and earning an income of 697,800 yuan. On the four aforementioned projects, more than 373,600 people were employed and they earned an income of more than 2.8 million yuan, the equivalent of 1,200 people working all year round in areas other than their own for an income of more than 2.8 million yuan, or earnings of more than 1.2 million yuan more than last year.

Last year the farm sowed 1,348,000 mu to grains and beans, exceeding the plan by 2.4 percent. Grain and bean production totaled more than 300 million jin, an increase of 25 million yuan in income over the previous year and a net profit of 10.05 million yuan.

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HENAN

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION--Zhengzhou, 11 Jan (Xinhua)--(For evening papers) Henan's Biyang County has raised a total of more than 107,600 head of draught animals (mostly oxen and donkeys) by now. In the past 4 years, the county supplied a total of over 45,000 head of draught animals and nearly 20,000 head of beef cattle to other counties and provinces. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 11 Jan 81]

CSO: 4007

## SILKWORM COCOON PRODUCTION MAY AGAIN TOP RECORD LEVELS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 80 p 2

[Article by Agricultural Specialities Department, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Department: "Jiangsu Silkworm Cocoon Production Situation Better Than Last Year"]

[Text] Jiangsu Province's silkworm cocoon production this year may reach the highest levels in history.

Silkworm mulberry production is a traditional mainstay sideline enterprise in the rural villages of Jiangsu Province. The silkworm-producing area has now developed from the pre-liberation 20 counties and municipalities along the shores of the Taihu and both banks of the Changjiang to rural villages throughout the province. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, rural villages throughout the province have adhered to the spirit of the Central Committee's two documents on agriculture and have implemented policies of price adjustments and award sales to develop silkworm cocoon production. They have strengthened systems of responsibility for silkworm mulberry production and, concurrent with the vigorous development of collective silkworm cocoon production, they have actively encouraged commune members to grow mulberries and raise silkworms, thereby arousing the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members to develop a silkworm mulberry production for large-scale growth in the output of silkworm cocoons. Silkworm cocoon production last year totaled more than 644,600 dan, a 23.37-percent increase in production over the previous year and exceeding the highest annual output in history. Moreover, there also emerged some high-volume bumper output units with yields of 200 jin, 300 jin, and even more than 400 jin per mu.

This year, everywhere throughout the province there has been further implementation of policies, rainfall has been copious, and the silkworm cocoon production situation is even better than last year. The spring crop of cocoons totaled more than 325,000 dan--a 29.5-percent increase over the same period last year. Summer cocoon production totaled more than 86,000 dan--a 10.2-percent increase over the same period last year. Currently, sales of early autumn cocoons are underway for the late autumn silkworms to come out of storerooms. The number of trays for the feeding of silkworms during the "three autumns" was greater than last year, which is a good omen for continued increases in output. Authorities concerned predict that total cocoon production for the entire year may be expected to exceed that of last year.



AGRICULTURAL CLIMATIC RESOURCES SURVEYED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Thoroughgoing Survey of Agricultural Climate Resources and Climate Zoning Work Launched in Jiangsu Province"]

[Text] A survey of climatic resources and zoning of agricultural climates are basic activities for agricultural planning and for the modernization of agriculture. This year, Jiangsu Province has made heartening achievements in surveying climate resources and in zoning agricultural climates. Preliminary results have been obtained for the climate resources of light, heat, and water and for special research into meteorological disasters in agriculture. They have completed statistical and verification tasks regarding basic data on 17 topics dealing with agricultural climate resource surveying and zoning over the past 20 years at 74 stations. Some county stations have already written first drafts of their investigative reports on agricultural climate resources. They have launched a study of the microclimate of the Taihu hills and of the Yipiaoshan area; work on a map showing agriculture climate resources throughout the province is underway; points have been set up on the shore to make observations; and a study is being done on the climate resources along the seacoast and beach areas. Every meteorology station and its affiliated units are very mindful of the applications of the results of the work. The Wu County Meteorology Station has written 10 survey analysis reports on special topics. One such report synthesizes agricultural zone reports and contains drawings showing the climate throughout the county in order to provide climate data for the growing of three crops and citrus fruits in the county.

Survey and zoning work on the agricultural climate resources of Jiangsu Province is currently being launched in a thoroughgoing manner. The broad masses of meteorological workers are actively striving to complete a first draft next year of the agricultural climate resources survey and zoning for every county in the entire province, after which they will gradually improve upon it in order to provide more systematic climatic data for a readjustment of the agricultural structure and the production patterns in Jiangsu Province, and for the modernization of agriculture.

## RESULTS OF SOIL SURVEYS BEING ANALYZED, APPLIED

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Qian Boren [6929 0130 0088]: "Provincial Farming System Launches Soil Surveys to Promote Production"]

[Text] The provincial farming system has launched an all-out soil survey. The soil survey is substantially completed on 1,328,000 mu of cropland on 32 farms, and work has turned to chemical analysis and the collation of data as well as to active utilization of the results of the survey.

A look at the preliminary results of the survey shows that the farming system soil situation is comparable to that in the first soil survey. Organic matter has declined some 0.5 to 1 percent, and the nitrate, phosphate, and potash ratios are out of balance, with the deficiency in phosphate being pronounced. Additionally, the cultivated layer has become shallow, particularly to the south of the main irrigation channel in northern Jiangsu. In farms where there has been a great deal of intercropping, the cultivated layer is only about 12 centimeters deep. In Jiangsu Province, most state farms are located along the seacoast or in lakeshore areas, where there has been a pronounced reduction in the area of low-output fields since the first survey. But salinity and flooding are still major inhibiting factors, and the area of low-productivity soil is fairly substantial. Water-conservancy projects on a portion of the farms have yet to be integrated, and consequently, the ability to resist disasters is not strong, with adverse consequences for high and consistent yields.

While continuing the work of the soil survey, the farming system's farms are paying extreme attention to applying the results of the survey. The Huanghai Farm has set up a long-range plan for improving the soil for adjusting methods to the soil, and for developing production section by section. Taking aim at the lack of organic matter in the soil, the Dongxin, Xinyang, and Nantong farms have increased their areas of green manure and are vigorously promoting the return of stalks and straw to the fields. As a result of problems with secondary salinization of the soil, the Qianggang Farm has readjusted crop patterns, growing rice to wash away the salt and rotating rice, green manure, and cotton.

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

COTTON PROCUREMENT--As of 25 December 1980, the supply and marketing cooperatives in Jianhu County have sold and delivered more than 140,000 dan of ginned cotton to the state. The quality is generally better than that of 1979. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 81]

CSO: 4007

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

GRAIN, CASH CROP HARVEST--Jiangxi Province has reaped a bumper grain and cash crop harvest this year. In addition to this, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery production was also increased. According to statistics of the provincial statistics bureau, the province's total agricultural production value amounted to 5.31 billion yuan. The sown area for cash crops amounted to 7.3 million mu, showing an increase of 260,000 mu over last year. The average income of peasants was increased by 9.9 percent and livelihood of peasants was improved. [HK070807 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 80 HK]

CSO: 4007



NEW DEVELOPMENT IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION REPORTED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 80 p 1

[Report from NINGXIA RIBAO: "New Developments in Ningxia Livestock Industry. Liberalization of Policies Increases Commune Members' Enthusiasm for Raising Livestock"]

[Text] Thanks to the efforts of a vast number of cadre and the broad masses of the people in some drought stricken pastoral areas, livestock production in Ningxia this year will still show new growth.

Livestock production in Ningxia this year has some new characteristics as follows: 1) Growth in raising of livestock by commune members has been very fast. Livestock raised by commune member households numbered 1.793 million head, an increase of 264,000 head over the early part of the year, for an average 3.4 head per farm household. 2) Great increase in the livestock commodity rate and the rate of turnover. As a result of increases and adjustments in the prices of livestock products, commune members' enthusiasm for sales of livestock products to the state greatly increased. 3) Heartening changes took place in the composition of livestock herds. Throughout the region, the number of livestock increased to 556,000 head, an increase of 3.9 percent over the same period last year. The net increase in the number of cows was greatest. A general increase has taken place in the number of dams of all kinds of livestock, and a great increase has occurred in the proportion of sheep dams, in particular, laying a good foundation for future expansion of further production. 4) New increases have been made in the quality of livestock. There are now 1.36 million of the world famous Ningxia tan [3492] sheep, and not only has there been a growth in their numbers, but quality has also gone up as a result of intensified breeding and selection.

These achievements derive from diligent application of pertinent programs, policies and measures of the party and of the autonomous region for the development of the livestock industry. As a result of the liberalization of policies, the freeing of commune members from restrictions in the raising of livestock, and the encouragement and support given by the state and the collective, the enthusiasm of commune members for the raising of livestock has been aroused.

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CSO: 4007

SHAANXI

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Xian, 13 Jan (XINHUA)--Luonan County, Shaanxi, has scored increases in grain production 4 years in a row. The county's grain output was 217.98 million jin in 1977, or 14.3 percent over the previous year; 227.94 million jin in 1978; 265.87 million jin in 1979; and 280 million jin in 1980. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 13 Jan 81]

CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

**YUNCHENG PREFECTURE'S HARVEST**--This year the million mu of early autumn grains other than wheat and rice in Yuncheng Prefecture yielded a bumper harvest. In 1965, Yuncheng Prefecture had an autumn grain area of more than 2.60 million mu, among which the cultivation of such early autumn grains other than wheat or rice such as millet, broomcorn millet and beans took up 974,000 mu or 37.2 percent of the total area. Since the "Great Cultural Revolution," however, because of the extreme leftists' interference and sabotage in which they blindly "stressed high yields and checked low yields," the area for planting corn and gaoliang was expanding again and again, whereas that for early autumn grains other than wheat or rice was shrinking. Since 1970, under the guideline of the erroneous slogan "to reach the target, we must plant gaoliang," the planting area for gaoliang, corn, and sweet potato reached more than 2.2 million mu, which is more than 80 percent of the area for early autumn grain. The area for early autumn grains other than wheat and rice was next to nothing. After the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the CCP, party organizations at various levels in Yuncheng Prefecture acted in the spirit of two agricultural directives handed down by the Central Committee, respected production brigades' initiative, and, under the unified guidance of our country's plans, adjusted crops according to local conditions. Owing to the more reasonable planting distribution and strengthened system of production responsibility, there has been a bumper harvest of all kinds of early autumn crop of grains other than wheat and rice. The total output may reach more than 250 million jin which is an increase of 1.2 times over last year. In terms of both unit output and total output, this year's is the highest in history. [Text] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Oct 80 p 1] 9697

CSO: 4007

## COMMENTARY ON IMPORTANCE OF WINTER CROP PLANNING

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 80 p 1

[Article by Commentator: "Readjust Crop Patterns and Implement Winter Crop Production Plans"]

[Text] While fully respecting the autonomy of production teams, and acting in accordance with the principle of adjusting general methods to specific local situations, the overall guiding thoughts in Sichuan Province's arrangements for next year's winter crop production are on continued readjustment of crop patterns, basic stabilization of the wheat area, appropriate reinstatement of field peas and green manure forage crops, development of rape production, vigorous increases in yields per unit, and an increase in total output. Every jurisdiction must act in accordance with this requirement to seize opportunities, to fully arouse the masses, and to make timely implementation of winter crop production plans.

Winter crop production occupies a major position in our province's agricultural production for the entire year. Winter grain accounts for 20 percent of total annual grain production. Rape seeds account for 80 percent of oil crop output for the entire year. Field peas account for two-thirds of the annual output of pulse varieties, and they are also able to increase the fertility of the soil and promote the production of major spring--sown crops. Green manure forage crops are even better able both to nurture the fertility of the soil and to provide forage. Because most parts of the province have warm winters, an early spring, and relatively few natural disasters--a situation which is favorable to the normal growth of winter crops--output is consistent and a great potential exists for increased output. In making the most of the advantages for winter crops, not only is it possible to increase the total output of grain and oil for the entire year, but it is also possible to get greater yields from major spring-sown crops and to develop the livestock industry--in particular the raising of hogs. Conditions also favor increases in soil fertility and continued increases in output. We must make winter crops a major integral part of agricultural production for the entire year; conscientiously take in hand and give attention to the task of dovetailing the winter crops, rotating them rationally; combine nurture of the soil with use of the soil; make overall plans, taking all factors into consideration; and make appropriate arrangements, striving both for an overall increase in output of winter crops and for proper use of the summer to boost the fall in order to bring about a year-round increase in output and a sustained increase in output.



In making arrangements for next year's winter crop production, the area planted to wheat positively must be basically stabilized at this year's level. Optimally, it should be somewhat more than this year. Wheat is foremost among Sichuan Province's grain crops, amounting to 80 percent of the total winter crop grain output, and it provides grain for commune members' consumption for 2 or 3 months. With an increase in wheat output, fulfillment of grain production quotas for the entire year may be better assured. This is particularly true since grain is currently not ample in Sichuan Province. Twenty percent of production teams have to eat "graduated grain rations," and the 12 percent that constitute poor production teams require the state to resell grain to them for their consumption. Therefore, the kind of thinking that shows inappropriate excess concern about winter water and reduces the planting of wheat, entrusting increases in grain output entirely to the spring-sown crop, is not realistic and is not helpful in making arrangements for the livelihood of the masses. It must be realized that, owing to drought during the past several years, many places did not shut off their winter water; they had no choice but to adopt the appropriate measure of going the dry route when the wet route was not open to them, with the result that the wheat area was increased. Last year brought much autumn rain, and throughout the province wet fields were put back into production and the area planted to wheat showed a commensurate decline. This is normal. This year, despite fairly large increases in the output of paddy rice, and even though, after making up for the reduced output of wheat, an accounting for the entire year showed a bumper grain harvest, nevertheless we absolutely cannot come to the conclusion that wheat production is of no importance. If next year's wheat acreage continues to shrink and there is no increase in total output of winter grain, pressure will inevitably be intensified on the production of spring-sown grain, placing our work in a passive situation. Of course, the demand for basic stabilization of the wheat area applies to the crop pattern within a fairly large area. In terms of a prefecture, a county, or a commune or brigade, one has to act in accordance with realities. Some will make increases and some will make reductions; there can be no overall setting of proportions or "single solutions to all problems." This means that rational arrangements must be made on the basis of natural conditions, the crop mix, and consumption grain for commune members to guarantee planting of an indispensable wheat-farming area. In southern Sichuan prefectures where the proportion of wet fields is large, where winter crops are little grown, and where the supply of water is assured, there should be an appropriately greater planting of some wheat. In western Sichuan prefectures where communes and brigades have an excessively large wheat area, appropriate reductions in the area can be made and the land can be used to develop rape and other economic crops. In short, each particular place must adopt general methods to specific local situations, make the most of advantages for production, and strive for economic results.

The reinstatement of field peas and green manure fodder crops is also very necessary. It is said that in Sichuan Province the field pea growing area has declined from a high of more than 20 million mu to somewhat more than 8 million mu, and that annual output has declined from somewhat more than 2.3 billion jin to somewhat more than 1.2 billion jin. Green manure has declined from somewhat more than 4.6 million mu in the highest year to somewhat over 1.7 million mu. This has resulted in serious depletion of the fertility of the soil which is unfavorable for the dovetailing of crops rotated with winter crops and also impairs market supply and the needs of the people's livelihood. Reinstatement of the area planted to these crops

is imperative. There must also be further development of rape, both with a view to increasing the cash income of peasants and to supplying more cooking oil to the cities and the countryside.

Apart from the basic stabilization of the wheat area, there should be appropriate reinstatement and continued development of some other winter crops to achieve an interrelationship between greater income for greater growing and greater income for higher yields, so that next year's quotas for increased output of winter crops will rest on a reliable foundation. But where will the land come from? In terms of the total province, this means efforts to complete plans for the transformation of 2 million mu of winter wetlands. The coordination of winter crops and major spring-sown crops in a mutually supportive relationship, the formation in Sichuan Province of two crops each year comprising major spring-sown crops and winter crops, and a basic farming system that rotates wetland and dryland crops are of major significance in assuring continued increases in agricultural output for Sichuan Province. But Sichuan Province has a large population and insufficient land, with only 1 mu of arable land per person. The amount of unclaimed wasteland that is suitable for agriculture is minuscule, but the large amounts of winter wetlands that have been inherited from time immemorial are a vast soil resource. Therefore, the planned transformation of winter wetlands, the gradual enlargement of the proportion of two-season fields, increases in the soil utilization rate and increases in the multiple cropping index constitute not only a means of satisfying the need for winter crop production in future years but also an assurance of continued increased agricultural production in Sichuan Province. In the entire province last year, the water for about 20 million mu of winter wetlands was cut off. This is approximately the same as the figure for 1975-1976. In these winter wetlands, the area in which water-conservancy projects control irrigation is almost 6 million mu. Of this amount, a substantial portion can be completely converted to fields for the growing of crops in two seasons, in a rotation of wetland and dryland crops. Consequently, the plan for this year's transformation of 2 million mu of winter wetlands is feasible and can be completed. Of course, to blindly expand the area of dryland fields without regard for assurances of water conservancy is to act stupidly and in contravention of objective laws, and will incur punishment from natural laws. However, in situations in which water-conservancy conditions are assured, to stick to the same old rut instead of actively transforming winter wetlands, thus allowing precious soil resources to be wasted in vain, is also wrong. Taking care of catchments and irrigation ditches and alternate releasing and impounding winter water need no longer be continued. Since the beginning of autumn, rainfall has been plentiful everywhere, and work for the impounding of water is necessary. But there is certainly no need on this account to blindly enlarge the area of winter wetfields to the impairment of the area to be planted in winter crops. The methods of the mass line have to be applied, and there must be early application to field plots of the plan for the transformation of wetland fields, with the task of flushing and draining away water being carried and accomplished with determination by work teams and their labor force. Green manure fodder and rape can easily be grown in the newly transformed winter wetlands, with rotational cropping being conducted subsequently in a combination of soil nurture and soil use that constantly increases economic results from the transformed wetlands.

While making arrangements for the implementation of winter crop production plans, every echelon of party and government leadership organizations should diligently carry out the party's policies, do a good job of setting up systems of responsibility for production, arouse enthusiasm among commune members for the promotion of advanced

farming techniques, and vigorously increase the quantity of yields per unit of area for winter crops. As a result of practice over numerous years, every locale in Sichuan Province has accumulated effective experiences in getting high yields from winter crops. Those communes and brigades that have diligently extended these advanced experiences to their farming have reaped outstanding benefits in increased output. But as far as the entire province is concerned, extension of these high-yield experiences has been very unbalanced, and the potential for increased output is far from having been fulfilled. In order to change this state of affairs, the broad masses of rural cadres--most of all, leadership cadres in charge of farming at every echelon--must take the lead in learning techniques and making themselves into experts versed in agricultural science and technology. Numerous classic examples demonstrate that under substantially the same objective conditions, whether a leadership cadre digs into agricultural production techniques, knows the ropes or not, knows numerous ways of guiding production, and is on the right track makes a great deal of difference to production achievements and economic results. Therefore, while agricultural leadership cadres in charge at every echelon are taking the lead in the arduous study of techniques, they must also diligently attend to technical training work for others so that, after a short period of training, the grassroots cadres and peasant technicians throughout the vast rural villages will be able to master and comprehend the key techniques and methods for increased production of winter crops. They must also adapt general methods to specific local situations, give systematic guidance, give model demonstrations, combine the work of selected points and that of large areas, using the experiences of selected units to promote work overall, and solidly and completely carry out the key technical measures necessary for increased output of winter crops. In this way, scientific farming levels can be greatly increased, thereby making a great breakthrough in the yields per unit of winter crops.

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CSO: 4007

## HYBRID COTTON PLANTING IN SICHUAN EXPANDED

## Experimental Plantings Highly Successful

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Sep 80 p 2

[Article: "Bumper Hybrid Cotton Harvest on 100,000 Mu in Nanchong Prefecture in Prospect"]

[Text] Nanchong Prefecture has made spectacular achievements in the utilization of cotton hybrid heteroses. During the 3-year period between 1977 and 1979, a total of 5800 mu of hybrid cotton was experimentally planted throughout the prefecture in the five cotton producing counties of Yilong, Nanbu, Xichong, Langzhong, and Nanchong, and yields averaged 130 jin per mu, a 42.5 percent increase in output over local cotton varieties. This year the hybrid cotton area has been expanded to 100,000 mu throughout the county. Cotton growth has been heartening, and a bumper harvest is in prospect.

Utilization of hybrid cotton heteroses is a new way to increase cotton output. In 1972, a natural male sterile cotton plant was discovered in Yilong County. As a result of efforts by the Sichuan Cotton Hybrid Heterosis Utilization Research Coordination Unit, a group of cotton hybrid varieties with strong hereroses was grown using this plant. In order to make earliest possible use of these scientific achievements in production, provincial authorities concerned decided to make demonstration plantings in Nanchong Prefecture first. The Nanchong Prefecture CCP Committee and Nanchong Prefecture administrative offices immediately took firmly in hand the experimental planting and demonstration work, conducting demonstration plantings of hybrid cotton on 11.7 mu of cotton land in three cotton producing counties during 1977. Results showed prolific growth of the hybrid cotton, strong resistance to disease, early maturation, numerous large bolls, free opening of bolls, high quantity of ginned cotton, and good quality fibers, earning acceptance from cadres and commune members in cotton growing areas and of the textile sector.

After a year of experimental planting and some initial experience, the Prefecture CCP Committee and provincial administrative offices took further vigorous action to increase technical training and demonstration and promotion work in order to insure a rapid expansion of the area planted to hybrid cotton. With the help of the Provincial Scientific Commission and other departments concerned, they wrote in easy to understand language promotional materials incorporating basic information about the utilization of cotton hybrid heteroses, which they printed and disseminated to communes and brigades in cotton growing areas, and which were published in



NANCHONG BAO as well. They ran both scheduled and unscheduled technical training classes in hybrid cotton propagation, seed growing, and planting, using the level by level training method to give technical training to a total of 11,000 commune and brigade members. Each cotton growing county selected 108 peasant technicians to be sent in groups to the various experimental units to work for 3 years, receiving training as they helped out with the experiments. Because of the different stages in hybrid cotton production, on-site training methods were used so that cotton growing personnel in experimental communes and brigades could master the essentials of hybrid cotton growing techniques, and basic knowledge about its breeding and seed propagation. When setting up hybrid cotton demonstration points, attention was given to doing things en masse, selecting communes and brigades where the level of scientific growing of cotton was quite high, and extending cultivation in a planned, step by step way from experimental sites to large areas.

In order to make fullest use of hybrid cotton's heterosis for increased output, all communes and brigades engaged in demonstration experimental planting were mindful of the early maturing and rapid development characteristics and the early flowering during squaring of hybrid cotton, using as part of their growing techniques, therefore, the growing of seedlings for transplantation, reasonable close planting, and scientific applications of fertilizer. Thus both communes and brigades with fairly good conditions for production and communes and brigades with poor conditions for production were able to get fairly high output. At Xinzheng Commune in Yilong County, where soil quality and water resources are quite good, 196.9 mu of hybrid cotton was experimentally planted in 1978, producing more than 194 jin per mu on average. In Jiefang Brigade, which had the highest yields, an average 213 jin per mu was produced. At Lijia Commune in Nanchong County, where soil quality is poor and water conservancy conditions inferior, average yields the year before last from somewhat more than 157 mu of hybrid cotton experimental plantings also reached 135 jin per mu. In the process of demonstrating and extending the cultivation of hybrid cotton, research units, agriculture, supply and marketing, and industrial units in Nanchong Prefecture all worked closely together, rendering support and assistance in many ways. This year the Nanchong Prefecture Cotton Textile Plant used 10,000 yuan of plant profits to support cotton growing brigades in the spread of hybrid cotton growing. Since hybrid cotton seed propagation requires more work than open field seed propagation of common varieties, the authorities concerned arranged for liberal award sales of grain and fertilizer pegged to per mu yields of cotton from seed propagation fields. They also suitably increased the procurement price paid for hybrid cotton seeds to encourage communes and brigades to propagate hybrid cotton seeds.

Right now enthusiasm is running high for the planting of hybrid cotton among cadres and the masses in cotton producing communes and brigades in Nanchong Prefecture, with everyone anxious to expand the planted area. An estimated 600,000 jin of hybrid cotton seeds will be harvested this year throughout the prefecture, and it is planned to plant 200,000 mu of hybrid cotton next year. Recently provincial agricultural authorities assembled in Nanchong Prefecture cadres concerned from all the major cotton producing counties in the province for an on-site study of the utilization of cotton hybrid heterosis, and to study experiences in hybrid cotton demonstration test plantings. It is hoped that every locale will do a good job of planning, take in hand technical training, do a good job of distributing seeds, and adapt general methods to local situations for a gradual spread of hybrid cotton.



## Experts Confirm Hybrids' Value

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Recently professors, cotton experts, and technical personnel from inside and outside Sichuan Province carried out an appraisal in Nanchong of the major achievements made in the breeding of hybrid cotton varieties and the utilization of hybrid heteroses by the Sichuan Cotton Hybrid Heterosis Utilization Research Coordination Unit using male sterile material. They fully affirmed both the scientific value and the economic significance of this major scientific achievement.

Research in the utilization of male sterile hybrid heterosis in cotton was a problem in scientific research given Sichuan Province by the state. Ever since a naturally male-sterile cotton plant was discovered in Yilong County in 1972, research units and institutions of higher learning in Sichuan Province have undertaken a series of activities involving its preservation, research, and use. Beginning in spring 1976, leadership in the province was further strengthened with the establishment and perfection of the Sichuan Cotton Hybrid Heterosis Utilization Research Coordination Unit comprising more than 20 provincial, prefectural, and county research units and institutions of higher learning, which concentrated forces, divided responsibility for work, effected coordination, hastened the pace of research, and completed on time the problem given by the state.

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CSO: 4007

SALES OF PRIVATE PLOTS BY COMMUNE MEMBERS CRITICIZED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Aug 80 p 2

[Article: "Commune Members' Private Plots May Not Be Sold"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

Recently some commune members here sold their private plots for money. Though this is an isolated phenomenon, it touches on questions of party policies for rural villages and cannot be overlooked. I feel that ownership of the private plots of commune members still resides in the collective, and that individuals have no right of sale or transfer. Others, however, feel that since nothing has been written in party documents about this view of mine, it is not to be taken as the last word. Please, may I ask, what is the correct understanding? Qingshen County, Ai Jiqing [5337 0679 1987]

Comrade Ai Jiqing:

Your view is right. Article 13 of Chapter 3 of the "Model Constitution for Higher Level Agricultural Producer Cooperatives," passed by the Third Session of the First National People's Congress in 1956, said: "Peasants entering a cooperative must turn over to the collective ownership of the cooperative privately owned land and farm animals, large farm implements, and such major means of production." Article 16 further stipulated: "Agricultural producer cooperatives should release a certain quantity of land to be distributed to commune members for the growing of vegetables." The "Work Regulations of Rural Village People's Communes, Revised Draft," passed by the Tenth Plenary Session of the Eighth Party Central Committee in 1962, said that commune members may "farm private plots distributed by the collective," and that private plots "revert to the use of commune member households for long-term use without change." The "Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Decisions on Various Problems Relating to Acceleration of Agricultural Development," passed by the Fourth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in 1979, said: "Commune members' private plots, private livestock, household sideline enterprises, and rural village market trade are accessories of and complements to the socialist economy, and may not be criticized as being the tails of capitalism." The above regulations explain that once agricultural cooperatives had been instituted in China, ownership of the private plots of rural village commune members was vested in the collective and distributed by the collective to the families of commune members for their use, and this has been an enduring and unchanging policy. Concurrent with the guaranteed consolidation and development of the collective economy must be

encouragement and support for commune members to run their private plots well, to increase individual income, and to enliven the rural economy. Arbitrary revocation of commune members' private plots, or wanton interference in and restrictions on the operation of private plots by commune members, is wrong. At the same time, should commune members sell, lease, or transfer private plots allotted by the collective, that is tantamount to changing the nature of public ownership of the socialist means of production, and this the policies of the party will not permit, either. If a case of sale for money has already occurred, the local leaders should do a good job, handle the matter properly, and let the commune member who sold the private plot take back the private plot. Zheng Ting [6774 1694]

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CSO: 4007

## BRIEFS

**MORE TUNG TREES PLANTED**--China's main tung oil producing county, Xuanhan County, has shown rapid growth in tung oil output during recent years. Last year tung trees throughout the county numbered more than 46 million, an increase since the 1950's of more than 20 million, for a total annual output of 8.44 million jin of tung seeds. A survey reveals that total output this year may reach as much as 18 million jin, which would be the highest output of tung seeds ever recorded for the county. The serious effort in tung oil production by Xuanhan County began following the 1978 All-China Tung Oil Production Purchasing Conference. Statistics show that during the past 3 years, throughout the province a total of 199 tung oil production bases have been developed on tracts of 30 mu or larger for a total planted area of almost 120,000 mu. Scattered plantings by commune members have run to 38.9 million trees. Currently, tung trees throughout the county number 50 per person. [Excerpts]  
[Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 80 p 1] 9432

CSO: 4007

## XINJIANG

### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL HARVESTS--Yutian County in Xinjiang reaped all-round agricultural and animal husbandry bumper harvests in 1980. Compared with the previous year, the total grain output increased by 8.64 million jin, or 10.3 percent; cotton, by 53 percent; and oil-bearing crops, by 22 percent. The total head of livestock was 7.6 percent more than the previous year. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 8 Jan 81]

CSO: 4007



EFFORTS MADE TO AVOID USING FARMLAND FOR INDUSTRY

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by Pujiang County News Unit: "Xingqiao Commune and Baima Commune Do Everything Possible to Use Less Farmland in Operating Commune and Brigade Business Enterprises. Hug Both a 'Gold Doll' and a 'Silver Doll'"]

[Text] Editor's Note: Both the Baima Commune in Pujiang County and the Xingqiao Commune in Yuhang County took active steps to use as little farmland as possible in setting up commune operated business enterprises. This is a very good way of doing things. During the past several years, communes and brigade operated business have developed quite rapidly in Zhejiang Province, and in some places no attention has been given to the conservation of farmland in setting up commune and brigade operated businesses, or good fields have been simply used at will to the impairment of the production of both grain and other economic products. The masses have criticized such methods as hugging "gold dolls," and losing "silver dolls." This problem should attract serious attention everywhere and lead to action to insure that land is conserved.

During the past several years, Pujiang County's Baima Commune has set up nine business enterprises including a commune operated coal mine, a farm machinery plant, an embroidery plant, a straw weaving industrial arts plant, and a cement plant. All these enterprises have taken up a total area of only 13.1 mu, of which less than one-tenth of the total was farmland.

Baima Commune has a large population on scant land. Farmland per capita averages less than one-half mu. In the operation of business enterprises, the Commune CCP Committee treated the land as though it were gold, adopting practical and effective measures to use no farmland or as little farmland as possible. First, any enterprise that could be built on the hills would not be built on level ground. The new cement plant built last year was originally planned to be built on rolling land right in the middle of the Liudian Production Team's fields. There it would be close to the commune coal mine; water supply would be close at hand; and buildings could be built rather economically. But the building of plant buildings and tractor-plowing of a road would waste 18 mu of farmland. The Commune CCP Committee, thereupon, changed the plant site to a hilltop near a highway in the Lianfeng Production Brigade. As a result, a plant area covering 25 mu was constructed using only one small corner of a field for the building of a stone embankment. Furthermore, it was possible to

make use of old houses in setting up the plant, adhering to doing things simply and thriftily without building new plant buildings. The commune straw weaving arts plant has 17 employees, and profits have already amounted to more than 50,000 yuan. However, during 5 years of operation of their plant, they have continued to use the commune's meeting hall both as a work site and as a warehouse. Last year, the commune also put to use the fingerling farm's spare buildings to operate an embroidery plant, and allocated the firewood storage building of the commune messhall to running a medium size tractor station. Seven of the nine commune enterprises were operated either in existing old buildings or in old buildings bought from units. Finally, where use of farmland was unavoidable, its use was strictly controlled, with every effort being made to use as little as possible. After the commune's silk press plant (2834 4828 1681) was renovated to become a silk plant, the former old buildings did not meet needs, and there was no choice but to use some farmland. The commune figured things out from every angle, first making full use of the original old and squat buildings. They also included in the scope of construction the vacant area, the embankment, the rocky beach area, and the grave mounds in front of the plant, only then using a small amount of farmland and odds and ends of unused land to complete their requirements. In taking over the farmland, the commune conscientiously adhered to fulfillment of all pertinent procedures.

The Xingqiao Commune in Yuhang County earned the praise of the masses by staunchly guaranteeing conservation of land in setting up commune operated enterprises.

During the past several years, this commune has set up a total of 14 enterprises including a farm machinery plant and a brick and tile plant. In order to conserve farmland or use as little farmland as possible, whenever land belonging to the production teams was needed to build new enterprises or expand existing ones, leaders and members of the Commune CCP Committee responsible for commune enterprises made on-site inspections of the terrain in the company of enterprise officers in charge and technicians, studied the design plans for the plants, and strictly insured the use to which the land would be put. In selecting land to be used for plant buildings, every effort was made to build the plant buildings on infertile and rocky slopes. Commune leaders also organized pertinent personnel to use their heads in designing plant buildings so as to use as little farmland as possible. The former brick and tile plant used 17 mu of prime farmland belonging to the production team, and the masses were very unhappy about this. The commune, thereupon, organized people to go to another place to learn the technique of using yellow clay to bake bricks and tiles, and this year they opened a brick and tile plant using very little farmland beside a small hill at Yingshanwu. They also plan gradually to reduce the scale of the former brick and tile plant, gradually returning to the production team the land that it occupies.

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CSO: 4007

## HANDLING OF YEAR-END DISTRIBUTION FROM DECREASED HARVEST DISCUSSED

### Three Problems Solved

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article: "What Problems Have To Be Given Attention in the Distribution of the Autumn Harvest This Year? The Hongxing Production Brigade Does a Good Job of Autumn Earnings Distribution Under Circumstances of Reduced Grain Output as a Result of Calamities"]

[Text] The Hongxing Production Brigade of Cangqian Commune in Yuhang County has launched into the work of distributing earnings from the autumn harvest following damage to farm production this year from natural calamities.

This brigade's total grain output this year was less than for the past 2 previous years, though output increased by 135,000 jin over 1977. Total economic income for the entire brigade declined 34,000 yuan from last year, but it was still 44,500 yuan greater than in 1978. In view of the new situation this year, how should earnings from the autumn harvest best be distributed? The brigade's CCP branch conducted an experiment in No 3 and No 5 production teams in an effort to solve the following three problems:

1. Live up to the awards and indemnities provisions of the system of responsibility. This spring, this brigade instituted a system of responsibility for each and every industry. As a result of the damage done by the natural disasters, living up to previously agreed upon plans posed definite difficulties, and consequently some cadres and commune members proposed that the system of awards and indemnities under the system of responsibility set up last spring be overturned. After a study of pertinent Central Committee documents, the brigade CCP branch organization cadres and commune members realized that unless the awards and indemnities were lived up to, there would be three great dangers. First would be no discrimination between the good and the bad to the impairment of the enthusiasm of commune members. Second would be that conflicts between commune members engaged in industry and commune members engaged in agriculture could not be solved, which would be bad for unity. Third would be difficulties in operating a system of responsibility next year. With this common understanding in mind and following discussion by commune members, it was decided to make appropriate reductions in production quotas contracted for by farm units in view of this year's realities, and to live up to agreed upon awards and indemnities. These two teams decided to use actual output in 1977 as the production quotas contracted for by the farm

teams, calculating the award for production in excess of quotas agreed upon in the spring at a compensation ratio of 2 for 4. Using this method, farm teams in No 3 team would receive an award this year of 1214 yuan, or an average award of 9 yuan per laborer. No 5 team's farm teams would get an award of 624 yuan. Since fiscal accounting work in fishing and livestock raising teams was not commensurate, it was not possible to make an accounting of awards and indemnities, so the method of mass discussion was adopted and suitable conversions made.

2. A stable policy with rational arrangements in the relationships between all three [the state, the collective, and individuals]. Despite this year's calamities in agriculture, the harvest was still a quite good one. All of the rational policies agreed upon in the spring should be carried out without numerous changes. Their discussions centered on three problems. The first was in the area of grain distributions, specifically cutbacks in emergency grain and suitable adjustments to grain reserves, with rational provisions for state excess sales of grain and excess production of grain by commune members. The second was in the area of economic distributions providing for no change in the policy agreed upon in the spring pertaining to the ratio of accumulated deposits. The third was feed grains, the policy about which had been agreed upon in the spring should be firmly lived up to, except for a proportional decrease for teams in which the average amount of grain for individual consumption was lower than the "old three fixed." [presumably pertaining to the three quotas--for production, procurement, and sales]

3. Retrieve, insofar as possible, money owing as a result of excess payments. In this regard, after arranging accounts in order of importance, the two test production teams adopted three courses of action. The first was not asking for money advances beginning as of now; the second was that apart from material goods included in the plan, all other goods (including feed grain) would have to be bought with cash; and the third was that employee dependents who are excessively in debt have to tender cash to get grain. By doing things this way, at the end of this year, excessive debts can still decline 36 percent over last year.

After being test sites for the distribution of autumn earnings, these two production teams aroused the enthusiasm of the commune members to promote increased output and thrift, and to give impetus to the autumn harvest and winter planting. After commune members in No 3 brigade worked out a program for test calculations, while making sure that a good job would be done in the autumn harvest and the winter planting, it emphasized its sideline occupation of making bricks from yellow clay in an effort to further increase income by more than 1000 yuan. No 5 production team commune members also prepared for the time when the autumn harvest and winter planting would wind down to devote a small amount of labor to sideline occupation income in an effort to further increase income by more than 700 yuan.

#### Commentary on Benefit Distribution

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by commentator: "Do a Conscientious Job of Year-end Distribution of Benefits"]

[Text] As a result of serious natural calamities that beset grain production in rural villages this year, many communes and brigades have had reduced output and



economic income is greatly unbalanced. The consequent conflicts reflected in arrangements among the three [presumably the state, the collectives, and individuals] about problems in year-end distributions are quite prominent. Every locale should strengthen leadership over this work and unswervingly carry out the principles of from each according to abilities, to each according to work, properly handling the relations among the three in grain and economic income, and strive for increased production and increased income. In cases of reduced production, effort must be made to have little reduction in income or no reduction in income in order to fully safeguard the enthusiasm of the masses of commune members and lay a foundation for a bumper harvest in agriculture next year.

In the distribution of grain, communes and brigades with increased output must assure fulfillment or overfulfillment of state requisition purchase quotas (including purchases at increased prices, leaving enough grain for the use of the collective, and distributing grain for the consumption of commune members. In communes and brigades in which the levels of consumption grain for some commune members is rather high, commune members must be indoctrinated in the need to increase the commodity rate for grain, and to increase income distributions to the collective. Communes and brigades that have sustained severe declines in output must, first of all, have sufficient grain left them for seeds and needed animal feed, while arrangements are made at the same time for the needs of commune members' livelihoods.

This year the diversified businesses run by numerous communes and brigades have done quite well; there have been general increases in the production of economic crops; and fairly great growth has occurred in commune and brigade operated enterprises. Consequently, despite the decline in grain output in some places, economic income has increased over last year. When distributions are made at year's end, each jurisdiction will have to act on the basis of existing realities, differentiate among different circumstances, and properly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption. They must guard against a one-sided excessive reduction in accumulation or allowing nothing for accumulation. In communes and brigades where output has seriously declined, commune and brigade operated enterprises will have to allot some profits for distribution to production teams.

This year most communes and production brigades have instituted systems of responsibility for production of one kind or another. In the process of making distribution at year's end, there must be a conscientious summarization made and agreed upon awards and indemnities lived up to. All formerly agreed upon quotas and methods of award and indemnity that are rational, in the main, must be scrupulously observed. Though some may not be entirely rational, changes to them should not be lightly made this year, but the masses may be aroused to summarize experiences after which they may be improved upon and perfected. In some communes and brigades where grain output declined as a result of calamities, while a fairly great increase in output occurred in industrial and sideline occupations, causing an inordinately large gap in awards and indemnities between agriculture and industrial and sideline occupations, there should be no hasty overturning of the originally agreed upon system of responsibility. Instead, proper arrangements



should be made on the basis of different circumstances. In cases where a serious decline in grain output resulted from natural calamities, suitable readjustments may be made in the contracted output quotas for grain following a general meeting of commune members for discussion and full consultation. Thus, most units and commune members contracting for grain production may be able to gain some rewards. Encouragements and rewards for the portion of increased production by industrial and sideline occupations must be generally made as originally agreed, with no practice of egalitarianism. However, if output value or profits increase or decrease excessively as a result of increases or decreases in personnel in enterprises, changes in equipment, tax revenues, adjustment of prices, or adjustments in production quotas, further adjustments must then be made on the basis of seeking truth from facts. In short, whatever favors arousal of the enthusiasm of commune members in all industries, whatever favors strengthening of unity among commune members, and whatever favors strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility for production should be done.

In order to do a truly good job of distribution, every level of leadership must strengthen political ideological work, conduct propaganda and indoctrination among cadres and the masses in the party's line, policies, and programs, carry out indoctrination about the very good situation and the superiority of the collective economy, conduct indoctrination for the strengthening of unity, and further arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses for the reaping of an all-around bumper harvest in agricultural production next year.

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CS0: 4007

## TAIZHOU COASTAL AREA HAS BECOME MAJOR SUGAR AREA

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Chen Yixin [7115 2496 2450], Zhang Hengxing [1728 1854 5281], Lu Chiyou [0712 0366 0645]: "Taizhou Coastal Area Has Become Our Province's Major New Sugar Area"]

[Text] By making use of the vast natural resources along the coast, by actively developing the production of sugar cane, and by constructing automated sugar mills, the various counties in the Taizhou coastal area have turned the area into a major sugar production area.

Before 1970, there was scarcely any production of sugar cane in the Taizhou coastal area except along the strip between Huangyan and Toutuo where there was the planted sugar cane area of 2,000 mu produced about 300 tons of brown sugar. Since 1970, counties such as Linhai, Huangyan, Wenling, Sanmen, Yuhuan, and prefectures such as Wenzhou, Lingbo, Shaoxin, have all had success in trial planting sugar cane along the coast. Beginning from 1971, sugar cane planting along the Taizhou coast has been developed on a large scale so that by 1973 there was an area of more than 20,000 mu sugar cane, with a yield of more than 5,000 tons of sugar. From 1974 to 1976, under the interference and sabotage of the extreme leftists, the production of sugar cane decreased year after year. Then, after the "gang of four" was crushed, the production of sugar cane was again revitalized and developed. Following a record high in 1978 and 1979, this year, sugar cane has been growing well and is expected to have an increase in output. In the entire area, the planting area for sugar cane has reached more than 34,800 mu, which is an increase of 4,000 mu over last year's area. It is estimated that the average yield will be more than 7,500 jin per mu, which is an increase of 7 percent over last year's per mu yield. The total sugar output will exceed 10,000 tons, a 20 percent increase over last year's output. Such a high yield will help the Taizhou coastal area to overfulfill the state procurement tasks. It will also increase the rate of self-sufficiency in sugar.

Such advancement in agriculture boosted the development of light industry. From 1971 to 1973, in Linhai, Wenling and Sanmen, 3 automated sugar mills, capable of processing 200 tons of sugar cane daily, were constructed and put in operation one after another. In 1979, the Huangyan Sugar Mill which processes 500 tons of sugar cane daily was completed. Last year, the sugar mills in Linhai and Wenling underwent expansion so that they can now process 350 tons of sugar cane daily. The total daily processing capacity of the 4 plants has reached 1,400 tons. It is estimated that this year they will produce more than 8,000 tons of processed sugar (refined granulated sugar and brown sugar). This sugar processing capacity is second only to that of Wenzhou Prefecture and ranks second in the province.

DEVELOPMENT OF ZHOUSHAN FISHERY URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Li Hui [2621 6540], secretary, Zhoushan Prefectural CCP Committee: "Make the Most of Fishing Industry Advantages; Enliven Zhoushan's Economy"]

[Excerpts] Zhoushan is renowned throughout the country as a fishing ground with abundant fishing industry resources. This fishing ground consists of a vast expanse of ocean whose floor is flat, making it suitable for fishing by all kinds of fishing craft. There are more than 600 islets throughout the area, surrounded by large numbers of reefs on which vigorous development of shallow ocean water hatcheries can be carried out.

Following 30 years of construction, Zhoushan has a fairly good material foundation. Fishing communes and brigades possess more than 4000 large and small junks and motorized craft for use in fishing, and state owned and collective fishing companies have 68 fishing boats. Funds have been invested for the construction of four cold storage lockers, and an additional nine cold storage lockers are currently under construction to provide conditions in which freshness of catches may be assured. Numerous fishing communes and brigades have set up boat repair yards, machine shops, and aquatic product processing plants. There are definite capabilities for an expansion in further production. Zhoushan also has a seasoned technical corps in the fishing industry. The prefecture and each of its counties have set up water products institutes, and water products scientific and technical forces are gradually growing stronger. Zhoushan also has inexhaustible ocean water resources that favor development of the salt industry and the salt chemical industry. It has superior shipping lanes and ports that favor development of a shipbuilding industry, a communications and transportation industry, and foreign trade endeavors. It has numerous mountain tops for the development of forestry and livestock industry production, and various businesses.

To make the most of Zhoushan's advantages for a fishing industry, the following three things must be given serious attention now:

The first is attention to readjustment. In running a fishing industry, attention must be given to economic value and to overall use. A great deal remains to be done in the future to preserve the freshness of catches and in processing. There has to be accelerated construction of cold storage lockers, catches kept on ice on fishing boats, and a gradual increase in ice-making and quick-freezing facilities on the boats, permission to fishermen for the sale of their catches in the nearest ports to reduce intermediary links, and the vigorous development of the processing industry for aquatic products to change gross processing into fine processing, thereby increasing several fold the economic value of each and every fish.

The second is attention to policies. A thriving fishing industry depends primarily on policies that arouse the enthusiasm of the fishermen. At the present time, numerous problems still exist in China's policies for dealing with aquatic products, and one such problem is that the requisition purchase quotas are too severe, with quotas being raised at each level. Secondly, there is too much uniformity, with controls more strict than for grain. For this reason, we have already scaled down requisition purchase quotas. Communes and brigades have autonomy in the handling of aquatic products remaining after they have satisfied requisition purchase quotas. They may sell them to aquatic products companies at a negotiated price, or they can deal with prefecture or county warehouses (with the price being voluntarily agreed upon by both the seller and the buyer), or they may set up shops and stands in cities and towns to sell them directly to consumers. In this way, the fishermen can be encouraged to produce more fish, and to produce good fish to increase their economic incomes and play a full role in the fishing industry commodity economy and regulation of the market.

Third is to take the combined road with the operation of joint fishing, industrial and commercial enterprises. We have already test operated five such enterprises, first running a continuous process of production, transportation and marketing with direct allocation and transfers. Because the fishing brigades that joined the combined enterprise themselves hauled their seafood products to designated harbors for sale and offloading, the intermediary links of on-site procurement and transportation by aquatic products companies was eliminated. Though this method has not been in existence for very long, it seems to hold promising future prospects.

In order to make greatest use of the Zhoushan fishing industry's advantages, serious attention must also be given to scientific and technical work and to economic research, the active training of technicians and managers, and the courageous selection of the finest technicians to go to positions at all echelons of leadership to enrich leadership organizations.

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CSO: 4007

NEW LATE RICE VARIETY BREEDER SONG LINXIAN INTERVIEWED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Xiao Ling [5135 0407]: "Superior Varieties. Interview With Song Linxian [1345 9194 2009], Principal Breeder of Superior Late Rice Variety, 'Gengxin Nonghu No 6'"]

[Text] "Comrades. You certainly know the late rice superior variety, 'Nonghu No 6'! Now 'Nonghu 3-2,' another new variety has come out. It not only retains the superior characteristics of 'Nonghu No 6,' but its tolerance of low temperatures, tolerance of fertilizer, and qualities of high and consistent output have increased. In April this year, following appraisal by the provincial seed company, it was designated 'Gengxin Nonghu No 6,' and it will be promoted throughout the entire province..."

After hearing this briefing from Shi Fang [0670 2455], science committee officer in charge in Jiaying Prefecture, I couldn't help unwittingly asking, "Who was it that bred these superior varieties?"

Shi Fang said that the principal breeder of these two varieties had been Comrade Song Linxian of the Prefecture Agricultural Institute. At the recent Prefecture Science Congress, he had been cited as an advanced scientific and technical worker.

When I hurried over to the Prefecture Agricultural Institute, the golden early autumn sun was shining in the office. Song Linxian was facing a stack of drafting paper, now reading, now writing, not raising his head until I had walked right up next to him. He stood up to make some tea for me, but when he picked up the hot water bottle, it was absolutely empty. He mumbled to himself, "As soon as I came to work I buried my head in a pile of data, forgetting even to fetch some boiled water."

How is he able to devote every available second to his work? The province asked them to develop by 1985 a new late crop superior variety of rice that is more disease resistant and has better bumper yield characteristics than existing ones, and Song Linxian himself advanced to 1983 the time limit for completion of this task. Recently he went to late rice crop fields in several counties to make on-site surveys and appraisals, hoping thereby to be able to select outstanding hybrid parent pairs. Only with suitable hybrid parent pairs would it be possible to breed superior varieties for promotion. Pointing to the stack of drafting paper on top of a file, Song Linxian said, "Those are the first hand data compiled from this survey. In Tongxiang, we discovered a single plant with outstandingly high resistance to bacterial blight. Imagine, a high degree of resistance!" He spoke with feeling as though unable to contain his inner joy.



Selection of a suitable hybrid parent pair is no easy matter. In order to get a superior variety suited to local production of double-crop late rice, the Prefecture Agricultural Institute that year meticulously collected Jiaying Prefecture peasant varieties. Green rice, red rice, white rice, yellow rice, a proliferation of no less than 900 varieties. Song Linxian and comrades worked together using their powers of discernment aided by simple and crude equipment to judge the quality of plants, appraising the characteristics and genetic traits of more than 900 varieties. After 4 or 5 years of effort, they chose "Pinghu Laohudao" as the "bridegroom," and "Nongken 58" and "Pipei," which had been introduced from abroad, to carefully breed hybrid progeny in a hothouse.

Next, it was necessary to carry out propagation in different places, and to make selections in order to hasten the breeding process. Alone, Song Linxian endured the hardships of a long journey, tramping over hill and dale to get to Dongfang County on Hainan Island. Back in this native village, it was midwinter when one could not do without padded garments, but almost every day the sweat streamed down Song Linxian's back from exertion, until his shirt was wringing wet. In this unsuitable living environment, he had both to labor with his body and with his mind. After passing 160 days in this manner, 3 jin of superior variety hybrid became 715 jin, while his weight fell from 118 jin to 108 jin. Following local testing and widespread promotion, "Nonghu No 6" was widely planted in Zhejiang and Shanghai, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Xian, Jiangsu, and Sichuan provinces, and it has been displayed at the All-China Farm Fair and the Guangzhou Fair. The more than 700 jin of superior variety bred by Song Linxian with his own hands has multiplied into a posterity whose numbers are beyond count.

However, in the years when democracy and science were put in manacles, Song Linxian barely escaped wearing handcuffs. He was labeled "an active counterrevolutionary," and as having "overseas connections," yet he continued to "constantly bear in mind" his superior variety breeding work. In 1972, he undertook the purification and rejuvenation of "Nonghu No 6." On looking back on the period of his hard lot, he said, "It doesn't matter much if a person is wronged a little, but what makes one sad is that the more than 500 seeds from those 57 hybrid combinations were confiscated and taken who knows where. Many years of sweat and blood, all irrevocably wasted!" He fell silent for a while, and then said confidently, "I am still less than 50 years old, and I will definitely recover the wasted time!"

Song Linxian graduated from university in 1953. He has quite a rich background of service, and more than 20 years of experience in the breeding of superior varieties. He is in the prime of life, filled with vigor, stout hearted and strong willed. This year the leaders of the agricultural institute have also given him a young assistant, so research conditions have been greatly improved for him. What else does he want? Song Linxian said, "only one thing; there is too little time for advanced professional studies. Scientific and technical books and journals from abroad that come into my hands, I can only put aside until night to read in order to absorb some new techniques and new knowledge."

So these are our scientists and technicians who are scientists and technicians working heart and soul for the "four modernizations." Once they become buried in the soil of science, they become superior varieties with consistent and high output.

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## ZHEJIANG

### BRIEFS

**BUMPER HARVEST**--Qingtian County, Zhejiang Province, reaped a bumper harvest of grain in 1980. The total grain output amounted to some 160 million jin, surpassing the 1979 production by 12 million jin. The yield per mu averaged 900 jin, up by 9.5 percent compared with 1979. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 81]

**AGRICULTURAL HARVEST**--Zhoushan Prefecture in Zhejiang Province reaped bumper agricultural harvests in 1980. Compared with the previous year, the total grain output increased by 2 percent; rapeseeds, 7.5 percent; and cotton, over 70 percent. The total agricultural output value and commune members' income derived from the collective economy rose by big margins. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 81]

**GRAIN PRODUCTION**--Hangzhou, 11 Jan (Xinhua)--Owing to serious natural calamities, Zhejiang's Linan County suffered a decrease in grain production by more than 60 million jin in 1980. [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 0252 GMT 11 Jan 81]

**CROP MANAGEMENT**--The more than 21 million mu of summer-harvested crops in Zhejiang Province are growing well. At present, the commune members are strengthening field management to insure a good harvest. [OW060831 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jan 81 OW]

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